

THE TIMES

Khrushchev on Kennedy:
'My partner and
my adversary', page 24

Mr Scanlon calls off strike after court accepts 'anonymous' £65,000

The national strike of engineering workers ended yesterday with a call for an immediate return to work by Mr Hugh Scanlon, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers leader, after a brief meeting with Mr Foot, Secretary of

State for Employment. Earlier, Sir John Donaldson, President of the National Industrial Relations Court, accepted through a barrister, an offer of £65,000 from an anonymous donor to pay compensation awards against the union. The court also ordered that assets of

the union sequestered on Monday should be returned to it. Some Conservative MPs were highly critical of the court's decision to accept the £65,000 from a donor. Mr Nicholas Winterton said: "It undermines the whole meaning of law in this country."

Seized assets restored to engineering union

The strike by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers ended yesterday following the national Industrial Relations Court's decision to accept £65,000 from an anonymous donor to bail the AUEW out of court.



Mr Hugh Scanlon, left, the engineering workers' leader, outside the Department of Employment in London yesterday after the AUEW strike had been called off. Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, was wearing the South Wales badge of the National Union of Mineworkers.

During the past few days approaches were made to various companies for contributions. Sir John Donaldson, President of the court, said the procedure was a novelty but the donation could be made over to sequestrators, appointed last week to seize money from the union if it was early understood that that did not involve any surrender of the court's authority.

Mr Brian Neill, QC, made the proposal in an extraordinary courtroom scene just before Sir John was about to announce that the union must pay £65,000 compensation to Con-Mech Engineers, Volking, and about £4,800 to 100 individuals awarded compensation by industrial tribunals, out of assets worth £305,000 temporarily seized by the sequestrators.

Nobody is going to claim this as a victory, but it has certainly been the means of avoiding defeat and leads to the position which in the view of the executive preserves the policy of the union. We are happy now to instruct our members to call off the industrial action forthwith and resume normal working, including any work necessary to catch up with the backlog.

Herr Brandt successor chooses his Cabinet

From Dan van der Vat Bonn, May 8

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Finance Minister, who emerged as heir-apparent to the chancellorship 36 hours after the resignation of Herr Brandt, started work today on forming a Cabinet.

The announcement of Herr Brandt's resignation at midnight on Monday was followed by 24 hours of pandemonium in Bonn. Today has been the lull after the storm, though the party meetings continue and Herr Schmidt has begun to use his period in a political job he is universally expected to get.

The election of the new Chancellor will take place tomorrow week in the Bundestag. The constitution requires an absolute majority of deputies. Since both his Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the junior partners in the ruling coalition, the Free Democrats (FDP) have signalled unanimous support for Herr Schmidt, the result is beyond doubt.

It is equally clear that, on the preceding day, Herr Walter Scheel, the Foreign Minister, chairman of the FDP and now acting Chancellor, will be elected to the federal presidency. His successor as FDP chairman and Foreign Minister is likely to be Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Interior Minister.

Strong evidence that Watergate break-in had Mr Mitchell's approval, says report to senators

Washington, May 8.—The "weight of the evidence" produced in Senate Watergate committee hearings last summer "clearly indicates" that payments to the seven original Watergate defendants were intended to buy their silence, the committee staff has concluded.

In a draft report distributed to the seven members of the Senate panel, the committee staff also concluded that the "weight of the evidence tends to establish that Mr Mitchell, former Attorney General, approved plans for the Watergate break-in and bug-ging, despite his denials.

The findings were contained in a 216-page staff report which included a recommendation that Congress create a permanent office to probe and prosecute alleged wrongdoing within the executive branch.

Both the fact-finding portion of the report and the staff recommendations remain subject to debate and approval by the seven senators who serve on the committee.

The factual conclusions reached by the staff may well provoke heated debate within the committee, both as to their substance and to the potential threat posed to the fair trial rights of seven former White House and Nixon campaign

officials indicted on March 1 on Watergate cover-up charges. The conclusions are contained in a 170-page narrative review of events leading up to and following the break-in on June 17, 1972, at the Democratic national committee headquarters in the Watergate apartment complex.

In discussing the sequestering payments made to the original Watergate conspirators, the committee staff concluded that the money was intended to keep the defendants "silent as to the involvement of other persons in the Watergate break-in or other activities embarrassing to the White House."

Several of President Nixon's former top aides have insisted in Senate testimony that the payments were intended solely to provide legal fees and family support for the Watergate defendants.

The committee also received sharply conflicting testimony about the authorization for the Watergate break-in, but congressional testimony tended to support Mr Mitchell's contention that Mr Mitchell had approved the burglary plan.

The staff said Mr Mitchell's approval of a large cash payment to G. Gordon Liddy, author of the break-in plan, during the first few days of April, 1972, "is consistent only with his (Mitchell's) approval of the Liddy plan", as it was outlined

to him by Mr Magruder in Key Biscayne, Florida, on March 30, 1972.

In another finding, the staff saw "no legal justification" for the 1971 burglary of the office of Dr Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist in Los Angeles, despite the "national security" argument put forward by the White House.

The staff report said it is "difficult to accept" the claim of Mr John Ehrlichman, former presidential adviser, that the Ellsberg break-in was carried out without his express knowledge and authorization.

Mr Ehrlichman, who faces trial on charges arising from the Ellsberg break-in, was in overall charge of the White House "plumbers" unit which carried out the burglary.

On another subject, the staff said it had found "no evidence to support" President Nixon's claim that he withdrew his original approval of a controlled domestic intelligence program in 1970 that included probes for illegal wiretaps, mail interceptions and other activities.

The committee investigators did agree that this plan drawn up by Tom Huston, a former White House aide, "was never implemented."

—Washington Star-News.
Republican turns against Mr Nixon, page 5

Conservative MPs disturbed by nature of court settlement

Several Conservative MPs were highly critical yesterday of the way in which the dispute between the AUEW and the Industrial Relations Court had been settled. They said that the anonymous payment of money to urge a contempt of court would be a precedent not for others who wanted to defy the law.

The incident, they felt, would flout the other proceedings involving "uncooperative unions that might still come before the court before it was wound up under the Industrial Union and Labour Relations Bill.

Sir Brandon Rhys-Williams, member for Kensington and Chelsea, said: "It is one more step down the decline of the rule of law and is a bad precedent. If this happens once, some people will quickly realize that it can happen again and gain."

"Obviously MPs are glad, for the sake of British industry, that there is a settlement, but so much can be said that it had to be achieved in this way. It is not very different from the payment of 'protection money'."

Pay rise for shipyard workers

The basic pay for skilled shipyard workers will be £32 a week next year.

A two-stage pay deal agreed in London yesterday between the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and employers gives a 4% rise from this month, and a further £3.50 next May.

Semi-skilled workers will receive a £3.12 rise this month and earnings for unskilled workers will go up by two payments of £2.75 to bring the rate next year to £25.50. Two extra days' holiday will also be given from January.

Eric Marsden writes from Jerusalem: The proposals taken to Damascus by Dr Kissinger were designed more to satisfy the American approach than to gain an agreement. It was admitted privately here that there was little hope that the terms would be accepted by President Assad, although according to reliable reports they offered to return the Rafid sector of southern Golan as well as letting Syrian civilians return to Quneitra.

The rest of the news

- Belfast: Workmen stay home after building-site murders 2
- MPs' interests: Government move to make registration compulsory 2
- Deprivation: Government to finance research into 'cycle' that affects some families 3
- Athletes' drugs: University researchers doubt efficacy of anabolic steroids 3
- Milnchase case: Yard file for DPP next week, magistrate told 4
- Tower blocks: Minister promises action on problems of families in high-rise flats 4
- Paris: Opinion poll predicts narrow win for M Giscard d'Estaing at second ballot 5
- Lishon: 'Three Marias' are cleared of pornography charges 5
- India: Million commuters are delayed as rail strike begins 6
- Nairobi: Kenya announces a sports boycott of Britain 6
- Books: Michael Ratcliffe on Alive, the story of the Andes survivors 8
- Education: The gifted child can be a problem child 9
- Racing: Attivo bears the favourite Kambalda to win the Chester Cup 19
- Transport: Who will keep London from grinding to a halt? 20
- N Sea oil: Super profits forecast by Lord Balogh 25
- Italy: EEC Commission accepts economic and trade measures 25
- France: Four-page special report on export corridors of the world 25

The greatest French impressionist...ever



Monsieur Worth—the exclusive range of toiletries modern men choose for grooming their way in the top. After Shave - Eau de Toilette - Deodorant - Shaving Cream - Savon Talc - etc.

'Ronald Biggs besieged in his flat'

Rio de Janeiro, May 8.—Ronald Biggs, the British train robber, besieged today by reporters and crowds, hoped to stay in Brazil. A fight broke out in the flat when friends evicted four photographers who managed to enter. It was reported that furniture and other things were broken in the fight.

Dr Kissinger takes Israel peace plan to Syria

From Paul Martin Damascus, May 8.—Dr Kissinger's Middle East mission entered a new phase today aimed at finding a detailed formula to link disengagement on the Syrian front to a fuller Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights. Fresh from his Cyprus summit meeting, the American Secretary of State hurried between Damascus and Jerusalem with maps and plans dealing with the Heights, occupied by Israel in the 1967 war.

Dr Kissinger takes Israel peace plan to Syria

had earlier indicated that its return could be regarded as the first expression of Israel's intent to withdraw from territory occupied in 1967. The Israel plan is regarded here as a step in the right direction, but the Syrians have made it clear that there is still a long way to go.

Dr Kissinger takes Israel peace plan to Syria

President Sadat of Egypt for Syrian concessions. Dr Kissinger will fly to Saudi Arabia and to Cairo tomorrow after his overnight stop in Jerusalem. Sources close to the Secretary of State said he had clearly prepared himself for a long, exhausting haul.

Dr Kissinger takes Israel peace plan to Syria

Even these limited concessions have aroused concern. About 100 women and children from the Jewish settlements at Etzion near Bethlehem today joined the hunger strike of intellectuals outside the Prime Minister's residence in Jerusalem, now on its third day.

Wetherby racing

1.2.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.
--

1.2.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.
--

1.2.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.
--

1.2.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.
--

1.2.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.
--

1.2.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.
--

HOME NEWS

Government move to make MPs' list of interests compulsory

By Our Political Staff
The terms of the Government's motion on the establishment of a register of financial interests of members of Parliament is likely to come before the Cabinet for approval today.

Librarian entered unlocked house

From Our Correspondent Norwich
An investigation began yesterday into the case of a conscientious librarian who collected seven books from an unlocked house.

Teachers extend CSE exam boycott

By Tim Devlin Education Correspondent
The National Association of Schoolmasters has extended its boycott of examinations in the North to another area in which 45,000 more children could be affected.

Workmen stay home after Belfast killings

From Robert Fisk Belfast
Only about 25 of the hundred or so builders turned up for work yesterday at the half-completed housing estate in the Belfast suburb where gunmen murdered two Roman Catholic workmen and wounded four others on Tuesday afternoon.

BBC asks Mr Short for evidence of his allegations

By Michael Hatfield Political Staff
Mr Edward Short, leader of the House of Commons, has been asked by the BBC to produce evidence of his allegations that Mr T. Dan Smith was paid a sum of money to expose him on television, or to withdraw his charge.

Ulster haven of peace appeals for £100,000

By Panny Symon
An appeal for £100,000 for Corrymeela, an interdenominational community centre near Ballycastle, Northern Ireland, which is dedicated to the work of reconciliation, was launched in London yesterday.

Mr Heath rebukes BBC chief in dispute over political broadcasting time

By Michael Hatfield Political Staff
A serious dispute has arisen between senior politicians and broadcasting staff in which Sir Charles Curran, Director-General of the BBC, has been rebuked by Mr Heath, leader of the Opposition.

Tories criticize nature of settlement

Continued from page 1
Our Legal Correspondent writes: There is nothing in the law stating that any fine or award imposed by a court has to be paid by the person against whom it is levied.

BBC producer denies going to sex party

The producer of a BBC television pop programme, Disco Two, and two agents from a record company admitted at the Central Criminal Court last night that they had been involved in bribery to "plug" a record by the Equals group.

Zurich porcelain figure that fetched £700 in 1961 is sold for more than £7,000

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent
Sotheby's had logically chosen Zurich as the venue for the sale of an important collection of Zurich porcelain on Tuesday evening.

Seamen's union votes to rejoin TUC

The National Union of Seamen decided yesterday to re-register under the Industrial Relations Act and to affiliate again with the TUC. But it will still have to pay £8,703 in levies it would normally have paid during its period of expulsion from the congress.

Witnesses walk out of RSPCA inquiry

Some witnesses at the internal inquiry into the RSPCA's handling and management walked out yesterday, protesting that they were being "muzzled" by the panel.

AUEW in new court action

A new action against the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers was begun in the National Industrial Relations Court yesterday when Mr Joseph Langston made complaints against the union and the Chrysler car company.

Rocket launcher was found in student's room

A 6mm rocket-launcher, seven mortar-bomb cases and a smoke grenade were found in the room of a student at East Anglia University in Norwich when it was raided by the police, Norwich magistrates were told yesterday.

Pop promotion for serious music suggested

The use of "pop" promotion techniques for serious music was suggested yesterday by Mr Hugh Jenkins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Education and Science, when he opened an international music industry conference in London.

Two students at Essex reinstated

Two of the three students expelled in March from Essex University were reinstated on Tuesday by the university's appeals committee.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millions FRONTS Wind Speed Direction
Sun rises: 5.19 am
Moon sets: 11.59 pm
Last Quarter: May 14.

Witnesses walk out of RSPCA inquiry

Some witnesses at the internal inquiry into the RSPCA's handling and management walked out yesterday, protesting that they were being "muzzled" by the panel.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millions FRONTS Wind Speed Direction
Sun rises: 5.19 am
Moon sets: 11.59 pm

Weather forecast and recordings

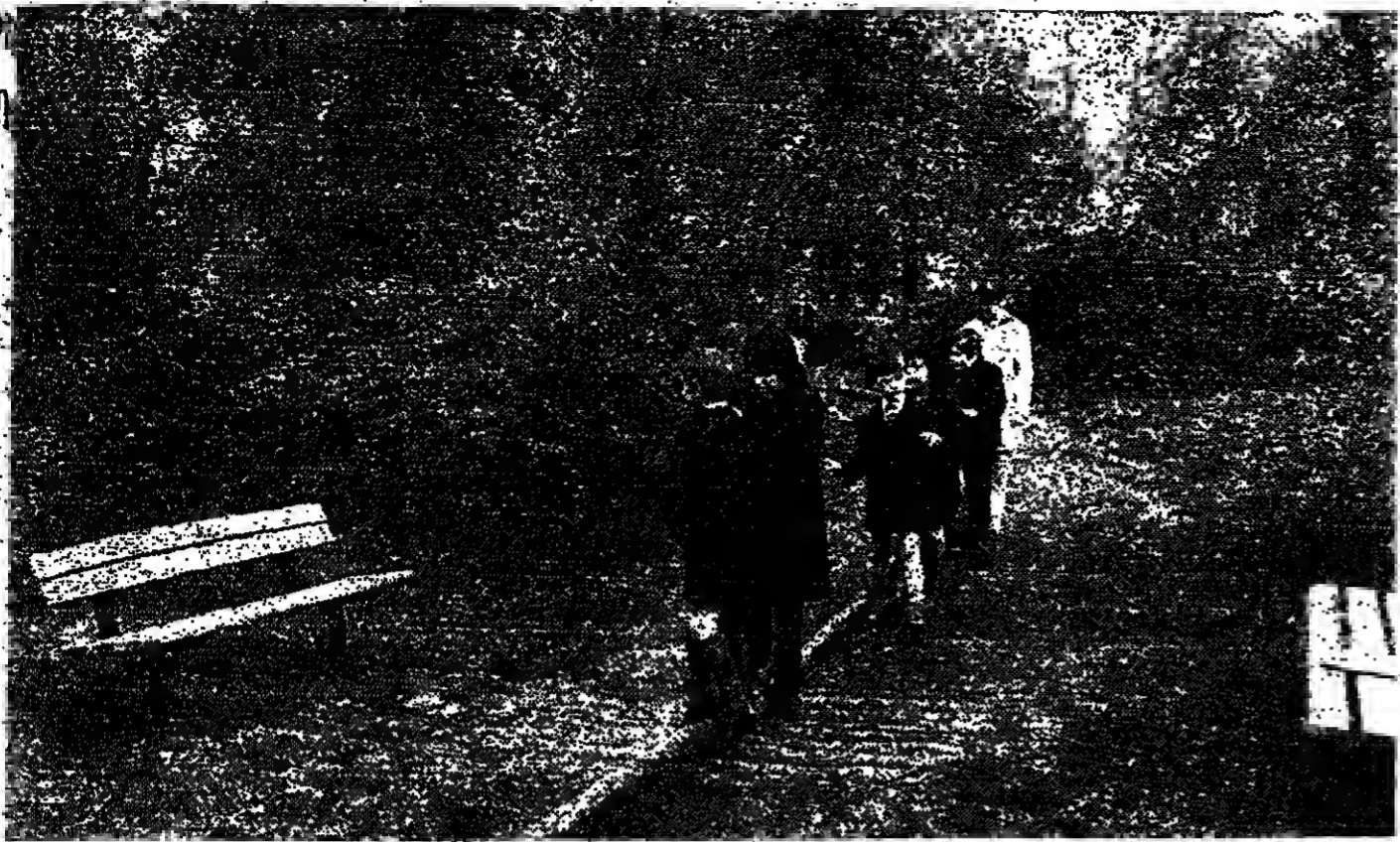
NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millions FRONTS Wind Speed Direction
Sun rises: 5.19 am
Moon sets: 11.59 pm



A Royal Canadian Mounted Police contingent, who are to perform at the Royal Windsor Horse Show, riding up Lodgegate Hill, London, yesterday on a tour of central London. Two Metropolitan policemen, left and foreground, escort the visitors.

Handwritten signature or note in the top right corner of the page.

HOME NEWS



Blind children from Lindon Lodge School, Wimbledon, using a woodland walk for the blind now opened in Trent Park, Enfield, Middlesex. The walk has a low rail which can be followed with a stick and changes of ground surface indicate a seat or items of interest, details of which are given on a braille plaque.

Government to finance exhaustive research into 'cycle of deprivation' in families

By Our Social Services Correspondent
The Department of Health and Social Security is to finance research into the "cycle of deprivation". The programme, costing at least £500,000, will be administered by the Social Science Research Council and is expected to take seven years.

The research will examine how some people manage to break out of the cycle, as well as possible causes and extent of transmitted deprivation. It will also include action research to test specific ways of preventing or remedying deprivation by trying to "break into" the cycle.

The programme breaks with tradition in several ways. The council has appointed an organizing group to administer the research, invited from universities and other institutes of higher education, rather than setting up its own research unit. It will try to tap research programmes as well as commissioning original work.

The emphasis will be on practical research aimed at influencing social policy rather than the production of one vast academic work at the end of the seven years. The first publication, expected in June, will be a review of literature and research projects related to the "cycle of deprivation".

Athletes may be misled by anabolic steroids

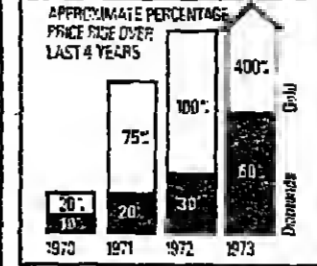
By Ronald Kershaw
Physiology researchers at Leeds University are not convinced that the effects of the derivatives of the male sex hormone known as anabolic steroids help the performance of athletes although it acknowledges that taking steroids is now almost universal among weightlifters, discus throwers, shotputters and the like.

The spokesman said that a recent study of the effects of administering such drugs to rats carried out in the university's department of physiology showed no body weight increase and at higher doses weight was lost by male rats.

In the 1930s it was reported widely that the male hormone, testosterone, caused rats to gain weight and retain nitrogen, and that synthetic derivatives of the anabolic steroids also possessed this action. This early work on animals, however, does not stand up to a modern critical examination.

A Hedge against Inflation Invest in Gold and Diamonds

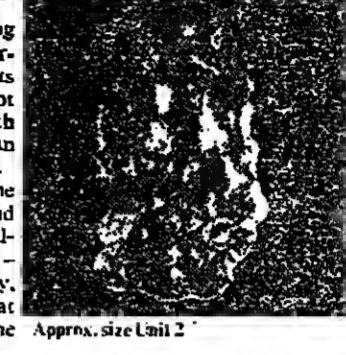
Comfortably outpacing inflation and surpassing almost all stock exchange investments, gold and diamonds offer one of the most attractive ways of safeguarding your resources against the vicissitudes of the contemporary economy.



Each nugget is supplied numbered and hosed in a luxury presentation case, and as an optional extra there is a 22' 9ct gold rope chain available.

Specimen of certificate issued. Increase daily, the prices will be guaranteed for 14 days from the date of this advertisement.

AND now award-winning Jeweller Cyril Lewis is offering 22ct solid gold nuggets each set with a diamond - not merely as an investment but with the added attraction of being an intriguing and beautiful pendant.



Sample nuggets are on view at Fine Jewels, 88-90 Hutton Garden, London EC1 0J 405 8058

Order form for Capitol Jewellery Co. listing various gold and diamond items with prices. Includes fields for Name and Address.

Decision to drop reserve pension plan 'flat-footed and doctrinaire' Tory says

By Our Social Services Correspondent
The reserve pension scheme is to be dropped, Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced in the Commons on Tuesday.

The Government had decided to bring into operation only those parts of the Act which would not militate against its own long-term proposals.

But Mrs Castle did not make it clear how the higher pensions to be paid from July and the later annual upratings would be financed.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Opposition frontbench spokesman on social services, said yesterday: "We have expected that Labour would build on the foundations of the 1973 Act. The flat-footed, doctrinaire way in which the reserve scheme is to be abandoned is the worst kind of politics."

Mrs Castle also recognized that people who would have been in the reserve scheme would lose benefits that would have accrued from it. But she said those benefits would have been very small indeed for most people, and in general the loss

of two or three years of such rights would soon be overtaken by the more generous long-term provisions the Government would propose.

Tuesday's news in brief

Police find stolen Vermeer in churchyard
The £2m Vermeer painting, "The Guitar Player", stolen two weeks ago from Kenwood House, Hamstead, was found by a police officer in the grave of St Bartholomew's Church, Smithfield.

Second killing by freed woman

Mrs Margaret Wiggins, aged 57, who was certified insane and sent to Broadmoor for murdering her young son, repeated her crime 10 years after being released. It was stated at York Crown Court.

NUJ to set up inquiry for new code of conduct

The National Union of Journalists is to set up its own inquiry into investigative journalism with a view to bringing its code of conduct up to date.

Katie Boyle is named by wife

Miss Katie Boyle, aged 44, the television personality was found by a London Divorce Court judge yesterday to have committed adultery with Mr Peter Jackson, editor of TV Times.

Broadmoor fire

Five nurses were given treatment after being overcome by smoke when a fire broke out in a block at Broadmoor special hospital, Berkshire. Sixty patients left the building while the blaze was brought under control.

Defeated MP blames student vote

Dr Thomas Stratford, Conservative MP for Norwich, South, for four years until he was defeated by Labour by 637 votes in the general election, announced on Tuesday that he would not contest the seat again.

Lord Elphinstone ban

Lord Elphinstone, aged 59, of Drumkilbo House, Meikle, Perthshire, was fined £30 at Perth and disqualified from driving for a year for driving a car with more than the legal limit of alcohol in his blood.

Royal railway trip

The Queen sat for 15 minutes in the driver's cab of a British Rail locomotive when she and the Duke of Edinburgh made a seven-hour inspection of the newly electrified route between Preston and Glasgow.

Explosion plot charge

A further charge of conspiracy to cause explosions was made at Dewsbury Magistrates' Court, Yorkshire, against Judith Theresa Ward, aged 25, of Middlesex Road, Stockport, Cheshire, who is accused of murdering 12 people in the M62 coach bomb explosion in February. She was remanded in custody for another week.

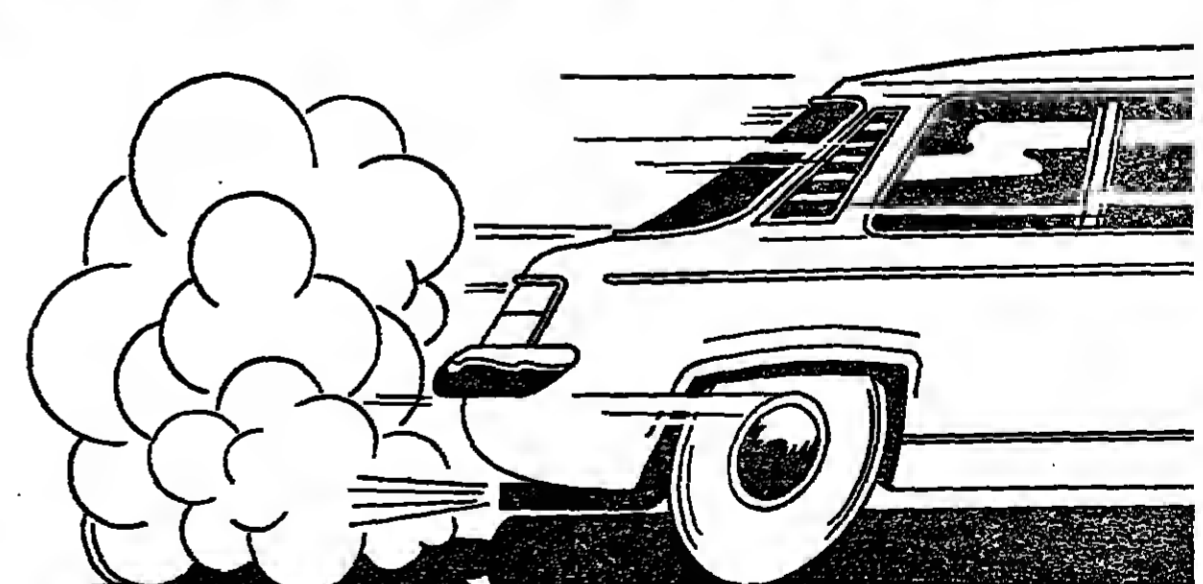
Poll curb refused

The Home Office has rejected a request by Mr John Golding, Labour MP for Newcastle under Lyme, that option polls should be banned during the 72 hours before a general election.

No holiday 'Standard'

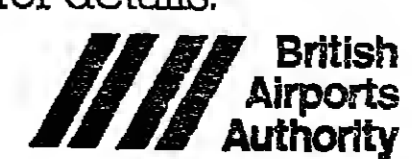
The Evening Standard, London, will no longer be published on bank holidays, for economic reasons.

IF YOU'RE DRIVING TO HEATHROW, TAKE OFF A LITTLE EARLIER.



Allow a little longer when next you drive to Heathrow. Work on the Piccadilly Line extension is bound to cause disruption to roads and car parks from time to time. We are improving the airport as fast as we can, but not all the work can be done underground. So until the new station opens in 1976 delays to road traffic, especially private cars, are unavoidable.

If you have a choice, go by bus or coach: London Transport buses 82, 105, 140, 223, 285 or A1 Express from Hounslow West; town terminal airline coaches; Green line coaches 724 and 727; British Rail air-link from Feltham, Reading and Woking stations. Ask London Transport, British Rail, your travel agent or airline for details.



الجزيرة

HOME NEWS

File for DPP next week, Milhench court told

From Arthur Osman
Wolverhampton
Scotland Yard hopes to supply the director of Public Prosecutions with a file on its extensive inquiries in Wolverhampton district by the end of next week, it was stated yesterday.

Mr John Walker, for the defence, said on papers had yet been delivered when he successfully applied for a remand in custody for seven days when Ronald Milhench, aged 37, appeared at Wolverhampton Magistrates' Court for the third time on a total of five charges of criminal deception, theft and forgery.

Mr H. W. Maitland Coley, the stipendiary magistrate, said: "I shall not allow him to have bail. I am quite sure that every possible step is being taken to expedite further charges and get the matter on as soon as is possible."

No new charges were put to Mr Milhench yesterday, although Det Chief Supt Alan Jones, who is leading the inquiry, confirmed again that further charges were expected.

Later, Mr John Lishman, Mr Milhench's solicitor, said: "We might decide to apply to a judge in chambers for bail. It is the only thing left for us." Reporting restrictions have been lifted.

Mr Walker objecting to bail said: "The police believe their inquiries would be hindered if he was granted bail. It is believed that certain witnesses who have found enough courage to assist the police would find their courage deserting them if he was granted bail."

Mr Jones, questioned by Mr Lishman, declined to disclose the nature of an alleged charge of criminal deception which was first put to Mr Milhench two weeks ago. Mr Lishman said: "There is nothing that has been said that would justify a further continued remand in custody and there is no real indication when this man will see an end to his incarceration."

In the charge office of Red Lion Street police station, the core of the inquiry, Mr Milhench, after being remanded, accepted a writ which is returnable at Manchester within 14 days. It was served by a local solicitor on behalf of J. C. B. Credit Ltd, a Manchester company, not claimed £2,819.30 on a Jensen car which Mr Milhench had been buying.

Vicar found dead with burns

A vicar was found dead at his church yesterday with a coat of petrol over his badly burned body. The body was found in the churchyard.

The Rev Keith Shackleton, aged 52, married, was found by a delivery man who saw smoke coming from near St Luke's Church, Liverpool Street, Salford, Lancashire.

Action promised on problems of families living in tower blocks

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Department of the Environment is taking action to alleviate distress caused to families with young children living in tower flats. Mr Fresson, Minister for Housing and Construction, says in a letter to Sir George Young, Conservative MP for Acton, that the department is beginning a study to see how many families with young children are housed off the ground and to consider the feasibility of expecting all local housing authorities to house them in ground-floor dwellings.

The willingness of families to move will be taken into account, Mr Fresson says. "Consideration will also be given to the possibility that can be taken to compensate for the restrictions imposed on children by flat life. A further project will provide advice on the adaptations that could be made to unpopular estates to make them more acceptable or to change their use to new groups, for example, young single people."

Applications under the urban programme for additional assistance will also be considered.

...a minimizing some of the disadvantages of living on estates containing tower blocks will be considered.

Mr Fresson agrees that high-rise living is very unsatisfactory for families with children, especially children aged under five. But adult households with children can be quite content in flats, and a significant number even express a preference for such accommodation, he says.

"This also includes the elderly, although careful design and management is required to ensure that the advantages of living off the ground—protection from noise, privacy and views—are not undermined by lift breakdowns and social isolation."

Sir George has again written to Mr Fresson welcoming the project to provide advice on adaptation of unpopular estates. But he doubts whether it will be feasible in London in the short term to run a scheme on the lines suggested to urban families with young children off tower blocks. The numbers involved are "substantial".

"Further, it would seem that the composition of accommodation in tower blocks is such that the use of the flats for adult households without children would result in substantial under-occupation", Sir George says.

If that is true generally, he adds, "that part of your project which relates to improving life on these estates for children will take on added significance".

Sir George wrote originally to Mr Fresson after doing a survey of an estate in his constituency. It disclosed wide dissatisfaction. Plea for assistance: Mr Fresson yesterday urged local authorities to do more to meet the housing needs of disabled people (our Social Services Correspondent writes). He said in a written answer in the Commons that he was not satisfied with the number of dwellings for disabled people.

A circular had been sent to English and Welsh authorities giving guidance on assessing needs. It emphasized that disabled people should have suitable housing to enable them to live in the community rather than in hospitals or residential homes.

Pig and beef producers complain to minister

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Beef and pig producers gave Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, little respite yesterday outside as well as in the Commons. Their complaints dominated the discussions at the Farmers' Club meeting, at which the minister spoke before the agriculture debate in the House. He had agreed before the debate was taken to give the customary address, which ministers newly in office give to the House on time the start was brought forward.

The minister said that they were being undercut by imports of manufacturing meat subsidized through the EEC system of compensatory payments. They pointed to the sharp rise in calf slaughterings now running at three times the rate of a previous two years.

At least one of the pig producers expressed gratitude for the temporary help given when the minister first came back from Brussels, but pointed out that the market had since gone back and pigs were again making a loss.

Mr Peart said that expansion was still government policy. He had invited the farmers' unions and other interests concerned to discuss the industry's long-term future with the Government. His officials had begun meetings with them.

At present the Government had to work within a system that needed to be improved. Guaranteed prices for beef had been replaced by the EEC arrangements, which relied in part on government intervention in the market.

He did not see how he could explain to the British housewife that the Government was taking good beef off the market to force up the price she would have to pay for what was left. Therefore the Government had sought an alternative arrangement and, as a result of the Brussels settlement, total direct subsidies to British beef had been increased from £100m to about £100m a year, a sum that was not available in other member states of the EEC.

He added later that he would like to see a return to a system of guaranteed prices for beef. He would need agreement in the Government in Westminster and in the EEC. In spite of high prices and intervention-buying, European beef producers were also in trouble.

Parliamentary report, page 16

Pictures of war that come closest to reality

By Philip Howard

In spite of the monotonous efforts of television, it is not easy to make the war seem beautiful, tragic, noble or even coherent. Edward Ardizzone, Britain's premier official war artist, probably came closest to this in his sensitive drawings and paintings of the war in Sicily and Italy or on the Normandy beaches and the mopping-up operations in Germany. An exhibition of his choicest pictures opened in the Imperial War Museum yesterday, and Mr Ardizzone took the opportunity to present to the museum the war diaries of notes and sketches that he kept to help him with his official watercolours.

Mr Ardizzone, who went into the front line and occasionally in front of it armed not even with a paint-brush but only a pencil (he once had a revolver, but abandoned it as dangerous and unreliable), said, characteristically: "It was very naughty of me to keep a diary in a war zone, but I had to have written notes to remind me what to paint. I tried not to put down military secrets, but I sometimes failed."

His diaries are sometimes gay, often grim, always perceptive. The Italian campaign sometimes reads and looks like a good wine and food guide to the country. On the other hand, in the front line near Salerno: "A Goya-esque scene of bodies of men, women and children—headless, armless, clothesless, some in coffins, others on stretchers. Appalling stench, many corpses blackening, no transport to take them away."

Book review, page 3

Many rubbish collections below 'Which?' standards

By a Staff Reporter

Although four people out of five seem to be satisfied with their rubbish collection, less than a third get the standard of service that the Consumer Association feels they should, according to a survey in the May issue of Which? published today.

Which? says the minimum standards local authorities should be required to meet are: free rubbish collection at least once a week; collection of rubbish from where it is normally stored and not just from the kerbside; provision of free rubbish containers; and collection of bulky rubbish, such as old refrigerators, television sets and sofas.

Just over 90 per cent of the 1,019 local authorities that took part in the survey collected rubbish at least once a week. Nearly a third, however, collected from the kerbside only. Two thirds of the 2,753 Consumer Association members in the survey said they still put their rubbish directly into a dustbin; only a quarter of those were given their dustbins by the council. Most of the other members used either plastic or paper sacks; more than half got their sacks and holders free from the council.

A third of local authorities accepted bulky refuse as part of their normal collection, although one in 10 said they made a charge. A special service for bulky refuse was provided by 93 per cent of local authorities, sometimes in the form of taking it on normal collection. But 13 per cent always charged for that service and

only 35 per cent never charged. When Which? asked how much for example, it would have to have an old refrigerator collected, three quarters said there would be no charge, but a few merely said there would be no set charge. Perhaps it depended on how the driver was feeling, Which? wondered.

Many councils, however, have firm policies about gratuities, Which? found. Almost all the London boroughs in the survey said they forbade staff to solicit for tips at any time and one in three forbade staff even to accept tips. Most members of the association in London, however, felt it was necessary to offer tips to get efficient service and more than a quarter in the survey did tip.

Under the Civic Amenities Act local authorities are required to provide dumps that are reasonably accessible and open free of charge to the public at all reasonable times. Which? found that about one in six did not do so. A few councils, about one in 25, charged for accepting rubbish at their dumps. It is unlawful for a charge to be made for dumping household rubbish, Which? says.

Less than one member in 10 thought their council did enough about recycling rubbish, Which? estimates that 90 per cent of rubbish is disposed of by tipping, the cheapest method. About 30 per cent is dealt with in ways that do not meet the Government's minimum standards. Only a very few imaginative councils use rubbish as a source of energy. Nottingham, for example, burns it to heat houses in the area.

Farmworkers protest over rise in rates

Farmworkers yesterday protested at large rate increases in rural areas where wages are low.

The protest was a demonstration to take immediate action to alleviate the situation. In an emergency resolution passed at the conference of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers at Clacton, Essex.

Miss Joan Maynard, of Thirsk, Yorkshire, a member of the Labour Party's national executive, said farmers had lower rating assessments than farmworkers and demanded full rates on agricultural and empty property.

Delegates will lobby MPs today, seeking the abolition of tied farm cottages.

Plea to close development tax loopholes

By Our Planning Reporter

The Government is urged in the latest issue of The Architects' Journal to close two loopholes in its development tax proposals put forward in the recent Finance Bill.

In a leading article the journal points out that under the terms of the Bill no tax would be payable where there is no change of use. Since shops and offices are in the same class, as defined in the Bill, a developer could erect a vast office block on the site of a few sweet shops without having to pay any development tax.

That would not be payable where a new building does not represent an increase in cubic capacity of more than 10 per cent. That, the article says, would give developers a big incentive to tear down many pre-war buildings as they can get their hands on and redevelop with lower ceiling heights and consequent larger floor areas.

Developers are disliked not only because they make too much money but because their often deplorable buildings have ruined so many of our townscapes. "Unfortunately, if the Bill goes on to the statute book in its present form, destruction and rebuilding are likely to become even more widespread."

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, May 9, 1949

Aviation pioneer

From Our Aeronautical Correspondent
Rochester, Guiltless today Mr Hugh Oswald Short, a pioneer of British aviation, was made an honorary freeman of the city of Rochester and transferred his works to Belfast.

At the ceremony were Sir Francis McClean, who in 1908 gave Short's first order for an aeroplane, and Mr F. M. Jones, chief engineer, described by Mr Short as the first aeronautical draughtsman in the world.

WEST GERMANY



Herr Brandt (right) talks to Herr Schmidt, his chosen successor as Chancellor.

Herr Schmidt may be the 'strong man' needed as Chancellor

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, May 8

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Finance Minister, who is expected to succeed Herr Brandt as Chancellor next week, looks very much like the strong man his party, his Government and his country needs in the present crisis.

Five years younger than Herr Brandt, Herr Schmidt at 55 is energetic, decisive and intolerant of fools. He probably has the sharpest brain in the Cabinet, and he certainly outstrips Herr Brandt in intellectual ability.

While he does not have the mystical popular appeal which brought Herr Brandt his famous victory in the 1972 elections, Herr Schmidt is far short of being 'unpopular' among the public.

On his day, he is one of the finest speakers in the country, and he can show considerable charm and wit as well as the toughness which is going to be his most useful quality in the coming months of governmental convalescence.

Herr Schmidt is not the kind of man who will put up with bickering within the Coalition or within the Social Democratic Party of which he is First Deputy Chairman.

He stands firmly on the right of the party and can be expected to give its left wing, including the "Justo" young socialist organization, short shrift. It was surprising from these elements which contributed considerably to the melancholy into which Herr Brandt sank in the last months of his tenure.

The next engagement was his call on the President and the formal leave-taking of the shaken members of his coalition Cabinet. Under the constitution, they lost their offices with him, but the President formally handed them to say on as a caretaker administration pending the election of a new chancellor. The four and a half years of the Brandt era were officially over.

Today it was revealed that Herr Brandt is to send a letter to all his party's one million members to explain his astounding decision in more detail.

Until this letter becomes public, the mystery remains, and the gap in public knowledge of the events behind the most sensational resignation in recent political history has been eagerly filled by the rumour-mongers.

There is no shortage of these in Bonn, and they are having a field-day in West German professional registers. I have never heard anything like them. Because I cannot confirm them, I cannot repeat them.

Suffice it to say that were they true they would not enable Herr Brandt to remain a deputy, still less chairman of the SPD, though there is absolutely no suggestion of criminal offences.

The decision to remain prominent in public life is a brave one and a great service to his party, which, with a crucial election coming on June 9, could well do without an emergency congress to elect a new chairman. Herr Brandt is entitled to remain chairman until next April.

But some West German newspapers today speculate with considerable demand for resignation to avoid being blamed by means of the information acquired by Herr Guillaume. The newspapers claim that the alleged spy had told his interrogators that unless he were sent

back to East Germany with trials he would tell all in the Government. The Government's answer came last week: the world face trial and no exchanged for prisoners in German hands, as has so happened with espionage here.

The speculators claim the alleged spy would be allowed to reveal details of astounding lessness in the handling of papers, including a letter to President Nixon to Herr B. D. Having reshaped the alleged spy into a "piquant" details of Brandt's private life. No are given, nor have the spy rumours which are common news, observed, are left even hinted at.

The idea that the archite of the Ostpolitik, the holder of Nobel peace prize and per the world's most respected statesman might have been a German blackmailer was a tragedy in the strict, class sense.

But the former Chancellor today firmly and emphatically rejected all the special about blackmail.

He adopted an attitude of decided scepticism to the polluted tide of scurrilous and innuendo which the most repellent feature of political Bonn and always been observed, are left the conclusion that Herr B. was tired of office.

The man who led West Germany to its rightful place in the world by completing long delayed and painful negotiations with the former of NATO was a failure party political leader.

Herr Brandt could not people to follow him, but constitutionally incapable ordering them to do so.

Why Herr Brandt bowed page 20; leading article, pa

Brandt denial of 'spy blackmail'

Continued from page 1

outgoing Chancellor immediately on his return, to give him his certificate of discharge from office.

The text of Herr Brandt's letter was as follows: Dear Mr Federal President, I take the political responsibility for negligence in connection with the Guillaume spy affair and announce my resignation from the office of Federal Chancellor.

At the same time, I request that this resignation be allowed to take effect immediately, and that my deputy, Federal Minister Scheel, invest himself with the conduct of the Chancellor's affairs until my successor is elected.

With obedient greetings, Willy Brandt. Politicians, diplomats and journalists streamed back to their offices in the early hours of yesterday, while several hundred innumerate citizens who had heard the news on all-night radio programmes gathered outside the Chancellor's villa in the Bonn suburb of the Venusberg. They formed a torchlight procession and called for him to stay on.

With daylight, the political convalescence began. By 10 am, it was known that the SPD had agreed to accept Herr Brandt's proposal that Herr Schmidt should succeed him. The FDP concurred shortly afterwards.

The breakneck speed of events continued unabated. Herr Brandt, extremely tense but stone-faced, went to a hurriedly convened meeting of his parliamentary party in the Bundestag.

He received an ovation which almost turned into a riot, and accepted a huge bunch of roses. Tears were shed. After 20 years as Chancellor, having told his colleagues that he intended to stay on as party chairman and as a Bundestag deputy, he re-emerged, still apparently impassive but noticeably more relaxed.

Brandt resignation is a blow to Europe

From Roger Barthoud
Brussels, May 8

The resignation of Herr Brandt as Chancellor of West Germany, is widely seen in Brussels as a further blow to the tottering edifice of European unity.

It comes after the energy crisis, the floating of the French franc, the British Labour Government's demand for re-negotiation of the terms of entry into the EEC, the uncertainties caused by President Pompidou's death and the body blow of the Italian Government's restriction of imports.

Herr Brandt was the dominant figure at the 1969 EEC conference of the Six at The Hague which paved the way for Britain's entry into the EEC. He dominated the ill-starred EEC summit of the Nine last December in Copenhagen.

He alone of the "Big Three" seemed to appreciate the need for the Nine to stand together in the face of the Arab oil producers' cartel. He alone seemed to have the moral authority to provide leadership, although congenitally reluctant to wield it.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, his likely successor, arouses mixed emotions in Brussels. He is even more keenly aware of the Atlantic connection. But he appreciates power and real how essential it is to his united Europe.

His predilection for a rather than words could provide a stimulus, just as his will to stand up to the Fr will be welcomed if diplomatically done.

There is concern in Brussels at the possibility of Herr B. Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister. A conservative member of the Free Democratic Party, he is a calculating national politician with all no knowledge of international affairs or foreign languages. He is feared his appointment or increase the risk of an unimproving Germany.

Freightliner advertisement with image of a truck and text: 'there's a great freight system at the end of this line' and 'Freightliner we're big, fast and efficient.'

WEST EUROPE

M Giscard d'Estaing tipped to win a very close race as voters come back to reality

Charles de Gaulle... political necessity makes... When he is at stake, principles... have to take second place...

51 per cent against 49, or a mere half million votes, out of 25 million voters... It also shows that the recruitment of both camps...

national independence and grandeur with a vengeance and feigns to discover beyond the bitter battles...

Marias are cleared of pornography charges

From Jose Sbercliff Lisbon, May 8 The women's liberation movement achieved progress in Portugal when three women authors were acquitted of pornography charges...

According to the authors the book merely exposed the sad fate of women in Portugal in a series of letters, essays and poems that intermingled political criticism with feminist ideals and erotic imagery...

OVERSEAS



Senator Wallace and his wife at a victory rally in Montgomery after the primaries.

Republican leader turns against Mr Nixon after hearing tapes

From Patrick Brogan Washington, May 8 Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, a former contender for the United States presidency, said last night that he expected Mr Nixon to resign if he was impeached by the House of Representatives...

shabby, disgusting, immoral performance... I am enormously distressed that there is not enough of moral indignation that would have been expected under the circumstances...

again the White House, by deceiving and using its supporters for short-term political ends, has lost an important ally... The senator said a few weeks ago: 'I'll be damned if I'll be a patsy for anyone.'

Spanish group behind abduction of banker

Paris, May 8.—Police were today hunting for members of a Spanish anarchist group which claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of Señor Angel Iturrar...

Sir Christopher to stay on European Commission

From David Spanier Brussels, May 8 Despite many invitations to return to the Conservative front bench in Westminster, Sir Christopher Soames has decided to stay at his post in Brussels as Vice-President of the European Commission...

task is to help bring the renegotiation of the terms of British entry, launched by the Labour Government, to a successful conclusion...

Heart operation on girl succeeds

Bordeaux, France, May 8.—A Lancashire girl aged 7, suffering from a rare heart condition, will be able to return home soon after a successful operation here, her doctors said today...

Governor Wallace holds Alabama

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, May 8 Governor George Wallace of Alabama won a sweeping victory in the Democratic primary election for the Governorship yesterday...

Ohio is nothing of the sort, and the victor in the Democratic primary, Mr John Glenn, the first American to go into space orbit, would normally expect to have a fight on his hands in November...

Prince of Wales to visit Australia

Canberra, May 8.—The Prince of Wales will visit Australia in September, Mr Whitlam, the Prime Minister, said here today...

Advertisement for the Fiat 128 car. Features a large image of the car, the text '128' in large letters, and promotional text: 'The Fiat 128 is a most successful 1100cc car, with sales of over 1,750,000 in the past five years. Why? Simply because it gives you more for your money - and it's much more enjoyable to drive.' Includes price information: £1099.

OVERSEAS

Million stranded as Indian railwaymen respond to strike call

Delhi, May 8.—More than one million commuters were stranded in Bombay today by a nationwide strike of railwaymen that also hit Delhi and Calcutta, and derailed passenger and goods trains throughout the country.



Princess Margaret with the Duchess of Windsor in her suite at the Waldorf Astoria hotel, New York. The Princess called on Tuesday before attending a performance by the Royal Ballet.

S African industrialist sees hope of change in economic growth

By Jerome Caminada Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, spoke plainly in London on Tuesday about the damage done to progressive change in that country by efforts abroad to cut off the inflow of investment capital and isolate it academically and in the past.

US teams dominate world bridge final

From a Bridge Correspondent Las Palmas, May 8 The final of the world mixed teams bridge championships here will be dominated by the United States' five American teams qualified and will be joined by one team each from Switzerland, Italy and Sweden.

Kenya cuts sport ties with Britain over tour

Nairobi, May 8.—Kenya's National Sports Council today cut off sporting links with Britain because of the British Lions' rugby tour of South Africa, a council spokesman said.

Hearsts offer \$50,000 for kidnap information

San Francisco, May 8.—Mr and Mrs Randolph Hearst today offered a \$50,000 (£21,720) reward for information leading to the safe return of their kidnapped daughter, Patricia.

Former Premier carried out of Ceylon Parliament

From Our Correspondent, Colombo, May 8 Scuffles broke out in the national state assembly tonight as Mr Rajanayake, a former Prime Minister, was carried out of the chamber when he refused to leave after being named by the deputy speaker.

Hongkong office charged with Godber payment

Hongkong, May 8.—Police Superintendent H. H. Chan appeared in court today charged with having paid former Police Superintendent Godber HK\$25,000 (£2,000) in 1971 for promotion.

You and the new tax rates. The Budget means changes in your PAYE deductions. Income Tax rates have gone up, so have personal and child allowances. How and when these new rates will affect you is shown below.

Japanese concern over energy crisis

By A. M. Reodel Diplomatic Correspondent Mr Takeo Miki, Deputy Prime Minister and director-general of the Agency of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, who arrived in London on Sunday on a five-day official visit, has had a full round of talks with British ministers.

Greek warning to Turkey on seabed oil dispute

From Mario Modiano Athens, May 8 Mr Adamantios Androussopoulos, the Greek Prime Minister, stated today that Greece was dedicated to peace but would stand up united to confront any danger or threat.

Mr Benn joins attack on sale of warships

By Our Political Staff The row in the Labour Party over the Government's decision to permit the sale of four frigates to Chile took another turn this week when Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, rejected the explanations of Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary.

Death sentences on five commuted in Chile

Santiago, May 8.—Chile's military Government has commuted death sentences imposed on five socialist militants, according to General Oscar Bonilla, the Interior Minister.

Tokyo MPs boycott aviation pact

From Our Own Correspondent Tokyo, May 8 The powerful right wing core of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party boycotted Parliament yesterday when the lower House of Representatives passed the draft of a controversial Sino-Japanese civil aviation agreement.

S Vietnam accuses Poles and Hungarians

Saigon, May 8.—The South Vietnamese Government has challenged the two communist delegations to the International Commission of Control and Supervision to work towards the application of the Paris peace agreement "or else take the next aircraft home."

Ethiopia Foreign Minister resigns

Addis Ababa, May 8.—Menassie Haile, the Foreign Minister, has resigned, it is announced today. No reason was given.

Spassky-Karpov chess game adjourned

Leningrad, May 8.—Anatoly Karpov and Boris Spassky today adjourned after the forty-fifth move in the tenth game of their world chess challengers' semi-final match. Karpov leads 3-1.

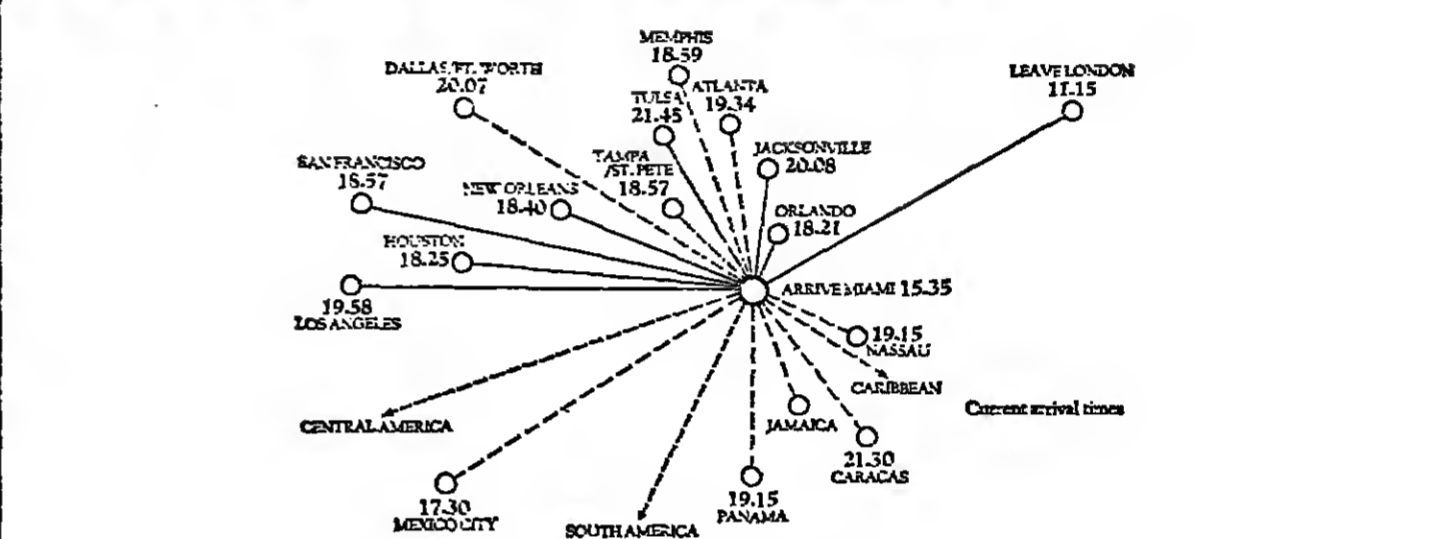
Law Report May 8 1974

Sequestrators to accept £65,000 gift for union

Con-Mech (Engineers) Ltd and Others v Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Engineering Section)
Before Sir John Donaldson, President, Mr J. E. Arkell and Mr J. W. Kenrick.
The National Industrial Relations Court instructed the commissioners of sequestration appointed by the court to enable payment to be made of £47,000 compensation to Con-Mech (Engineers) Ltd, to accept an offer of £65,000 made to the AUEW by anonymous donors.

National Industrial Relations Court
That was all true, but it was an old-fashioned view of the law. The only result of an application on behalf of Mr Neill's clients to pay money to the court or the sequestrators would be to increase the sum being retained. Mr Neill said that he would consult his clients and the court heard no more until the present hearing.

Who's Linda? National's big, beautiful, daily 747 to Miami. That's who.



Linda is one of our comfortable, luxurious, wide-bodied daily 747s nonstop from London to Miami. If you are flying to the States for a business trip, why not spend a few days, before or afterwards, relaxing on Key Biscayne? That's a lovely tropical island just minutes away from Miami. There are plenty of fine hotels, sailing, fishing and beautiful beaches. Avoid the busy, hectic hustle of New York. Fly us nonstop to calm, beautiful Miami. In Miami we can fly you to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, New Orleans and all of Florida. And we have terrific connections to the Caribbean and all of Latin America. Fly Linda. For reservations call your travel agent or National Airlines at 01-629 8272.

Court of Appeal

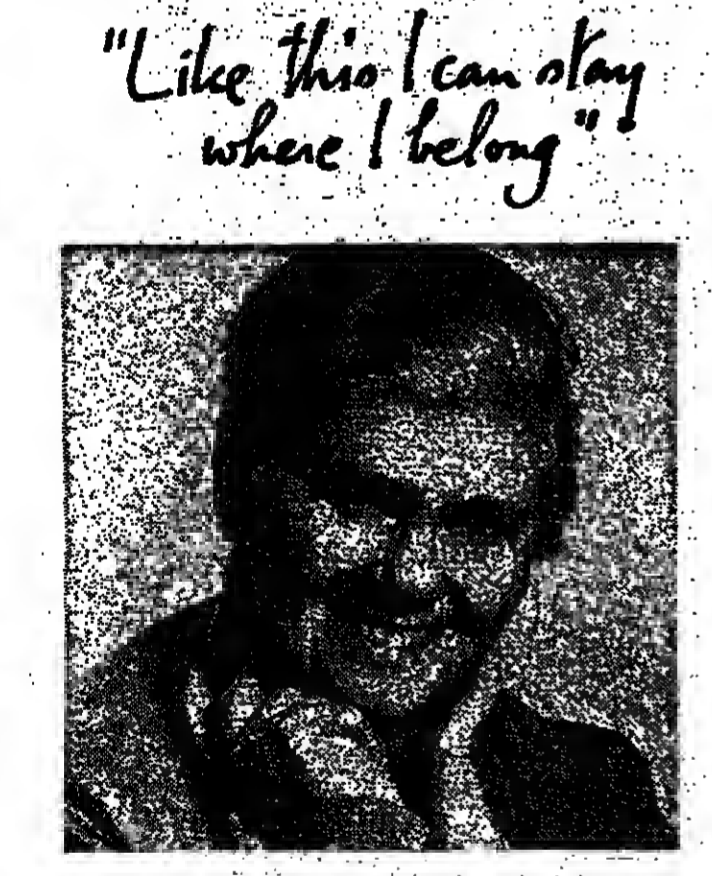
Get-up of goods cannot be a trade mark

Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd v Sterling-Winthrop Group
Before Lord Justice RUSSELL, Lord Justice BUCKLEY and Lord Justice LAWTON
A mark to be registered as a trade mark under the Trade Marks Act, 1938, must be something distinct from the goods in relation to which it is to be used and not merely a description or representation of the external appearance allowing an apprehension of the goods.

Queen's Bench Division

Wife cleared of benefit offences: no mens rea

Moore v Branton
Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Ashworth and Mr Justice Bristow
[A judgment delivered May 7]
A wife who did not inform the Department of Health and Social Security when she drew benefit that her estranged husband spent weekends at her home in an attempt to effect a trial reconciliation because she did not think the amount of benefit would be affected was not acting dishonestly and did not commit an offence under the provisions of the Social Security Act, 1966.

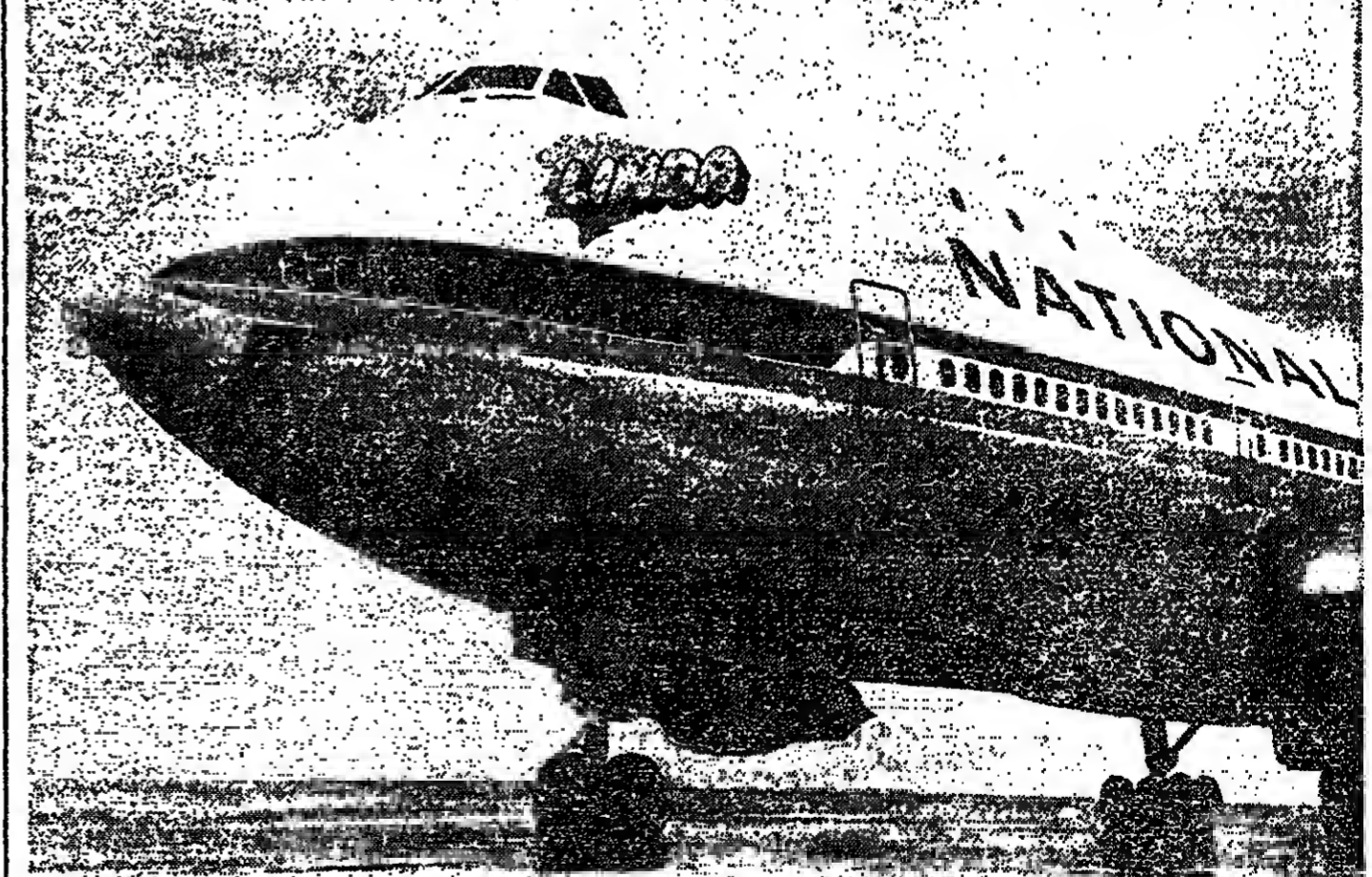


"Like this I can stay where I belong!"
When you're old and living on a small fixed income, your terror is that poverty will force you to abandon your home, your trusted friends, your neighbours and the roots you've put down over the years.

DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLK'S AID ASSOCIATION
WEARAGE-GALS HOUSE • YEARAGE-GAST • ZENBERGTON LONDON W3 4AG
"Help them grow old with dignity"

FINEST ORIENTAL RUGS IN LONDON
An invaluable 40 page illustrated buyer's guide to Modern Oriental rugs which includes sections on knotting, design and quality grading has been prepared by Oriental Carpet Brokers Ltd, the leading importers of fine contemporary Oriental rugs. The guide, which is free of charge, is furnished as an introduction to our forthcoming bi-day retail sale of beautiful modern Oriental rugs in the Grand Gallery, 181 Kings Road, London, S.W.2, Friday, 7th, May, from 9.30 am. to 9.30 p.m. and Saturday, 8th, May, from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (The rugs included in this special sale represent the very finest available in this country and as we are selling direct to the public we are able to offer them at well below normal retail prices ranging from £100 to £2,500. To obtain your copy of the guide, together with a sale price list, please write or telephone us as soon as possible to: Oriental Carpet Brokers Ltd, 2 South Audley Street, London, W.1. Tel. 01-493 8552. Please note that this is not an auction.

live in your house... Inside your front cover was a warning: "Back once you cash an insurance policy, you are entitled to the payment under the conditions set out in these instructions, which you have read and understood. If you knowingly makes a false declaration or who attempts to obtain money fraudulently may be committing a criminal offence." The justices found that there was simply a trial reconciliation affected her benefit. The justices also found that her failure to make disclosure was not a dishonest failure with a view to committing a fraud. On those findings the case brought against her was not made out. The appellant was not residing with her husband, which in itself was sufficient to quash the conviction and Mr Howard did not seek to sustain it. It was, however, right that the court should deal with the question posed by the justices, whether the existence of a trial reconciliation under section 29 was the making of representations which the appellant knew to be false, or whether it was a failure to report any facts which could objectively, but without her knowledge, have affected the amount of her benefit. Section 29 created an offence involving mens rea in the true sense. The evil aimed at was dishonesty in the true sense, that of obtaining benefit to which a person was not entitled. The justices found specifically that the appellant was not dishonest in that she truly believed that what her husband's conduct was not affect her benefit. Indeed, it was doubtful whether the husband's weekend visits were within the words of paragraph 6 (c) of the notes requiring the person receiving benefit to inform the issuing office if anyone came to live in the house. If the justices found that the appellant genuinely did not believe that what had occurred could affect her benefit, they ought to have found her not guilty on that second ground also. The appeal should be allowed. The Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Ashworth agreed. Solicitors: Simpson, Palmer & Winder for Greenwood, Kyle & Coad, Kirby Gosdale; Solicitor, Department of Health and Social Security.



I'm Linda. Fly me. Fly National. National Airlines, 81 Piccadilly, London W1. (Reservations: 01-629 8272) National accepts American Express, Barclaycard, Diners Club, Carte Blanche, UATP and cash.

السنة الثامنة

King Solomon's Temple in the Masonic Tradition

Alex Fiorie £3.50
A scholar's account of King Solomon's Temple in masonic legend designed to provide a deeper understanding and appreciation of Freemasonry in the light of biblical, historical and archaeological traditions. "In its perfection the Temple appeared to be the work of the Supreme Architect of the Universe."
ANTIQUES Michel Ouzay £2.75
Professional advice on the purchase, care and restoration of antiques. "How to find, restore, repair, sell and insure antiques. From the antique shop to the museum, this book is an essential guide for the collector."
IN SEARCH OF SERENITY Harold Karmel £1.50
A practical, step-by-step guide to relaxation, stress management and self-actualization. Includes exercises, journaling and meditation techniques.
PSYCHOSOMATIC YOGA A Guide to Eastern Path Techniques
John Fumford £2.95
Yoga and physical exercises for emotional, mental, and physical health. Includes techniques for increasing self-esteem and energy.
RELAXATION-NATURE'S WAY WITH TENSION J. Hewitt £4.00
A practical, step-by-step guide to relaxation, stress management and self-actualization. Includes exercises, journaling and meditation techniques.
HANSSEN'S COMPLETE CIDER VINEGAR Maurice Hanssen 50p
This unique folk remedy helps you to lose weight, improve your skin, and get rid of your bad habits. The book also reveals its healing value for arthritis, high blood pressure, varicose veins, etc.
BETTER SIGHT WITHOUT GLASSES Harry Benjamin 85p
A practical, step-by-step guide to relaxation, stress management and self-actualization. Includes exercises, journaling and meditation techniques.
ISOMETRICS FOR YOU J. Hewitt £1.00
A practical, step-by-step guide to relaxation, stress management and self-actualization. Includes exercises, journaling and meditation techniques.
2nd TREASURY OF WIT AND HUMOUR Peter Caplan £2.50
A practical, step-by-step guide to relaxation, stress management and self-actualization. Includes exercises, journaling and meditation techniques.
30 DAYS TO A SUPER POWER VOCABULARY Harvey Day £1.70
A practical, step-by-step guide to relaxation, stress management and self-actualization. Includes exercises, journaling and meditation techniques.
HERBS AND FRUIT FOR SLIMMERS Gwyneth Williams £2.95
A practical, step-by-step guide to relaxation, stress management and self-actualization. Includes exercises, journaling and meditation techniques.
THE CHAIN OF LIFE W. Guyon Richards £3.75
A practical, step-by-step guide to relaxation, stress management and self-actualization. Includes exercises, journaling and meditation techniques.
THORSONS PUBLISHERS LTD. Dept. TSC, Derington Estate, Wellesboro, Northants NN8 2RD. Writing post paid. Catalogue on request.

Yesterday's news and the novelist

Alive
The Story of the Andes Survivors
By Piers Paul Read
(Allison Press/Secker & Warburg, £3)
Two things were remarkable about the 16 survivors of the twin-propeller charter flight from Montevideo to Santiago de Chile which crashed 10,000 feet up in the Andes on Friday, October 13, 1972. The first was that they bled out for 72 days in deep snow before being rescued; the second that they only did so by eating the flesh of their dead comrades. When the world began to take a morbidly greater interest in the second fact than the first, the young survivors of the Old Christians Rugby XV decided to commission a sobering and truthful account of their terrible ordeal. Piers Paul Read, one of the most gifted English novelists under 35 (*Game in Heaven* with Tussy Marx, Monk Dawson), tells us that it was first the idea of his American publisher that he should go to Montevideo and persuade the Old Christians that he was the man to write *Alive*.
It is, of course, an astonishing story and the novel is, on the whole, very exciting; but in wishing *Alive* a deserved popular success and Mr Read a greater freedom to write novels, cannot help feeling that, from the formidable author of *The Junkies*, it is shallow in feeling and poorly written, and to wonder how suitable is a born novelist for a commercial and documentary project of this kind.
In many ways he must have seemed an excellent choice. Like the Old Christians themselves, he was Catholic and had attended a distinguished Catholic school: he would be better equipped to understand their plain faith in God's guiding presence on the mountain and to convince others that it was perhaps easier to cut up and consume dead matter if you believed the eternal soul had departed from it than if you did not. Meat was meat, and the Lord provided.
In his novels Mr Read has shown himself singularly well equipped to subsume such extremes of human behaviour as Nazism, Trappism and even English criminality



Portrait of the Artist in a Cairo Oasis (with cameo of Anthony Gross and Edward Bawden), but not to be found in Edward Ardizzone's *Diary of a War Artist* (Routledge, £4); nevertheless a true replica of the easy informality of that extraordinary record. The journals cover a period from July, 1943, to May, 1945—the Sicily landing, something of the Italian campaign, a few rancorous weeks in Germany—and they fluctuate, according to circumstances, from the monosyllabic ("Work") to the romantic (E. A. and Geoffrey Keating, unarmed, capture Taormine "plus a Colonel and four hundred Italian troops") and the descriptive (a morning account of ruined Rimini). The extraordinariness is not so much in these sidelights upon war, however, nor yet in the galaxy of drawings and *ad-memoire* sketches with which the *Diary* is illustrated, but in the clarity of the artist himself (Bawden said he looked like a Rural Dean). Shells fall and bodies blacken in ditches, but there remains occasion to lament the loss of £5 at picquet and the failings of the local wines. Tank manoeuvres are troublesome, but not half so much as finding the right room and the right light for a drawing-board. Such untruffled goodness, such a refusal to be melodramatic, is neither callous nor a pose. It could well be the reason why we had to win in the end.

Practical monarch

Elizabeth I
By Paul Johnson
(Weidenfeld & Nicholson, £5.95)
I have been puzzling over Queen Elizabeth I for a quarter of a century. I have found her enchanting, imaginative, devoted to duty, public duties and humane; but I have also found her self-centred, heartless, unpredictable and—because she was a great actress who never stopped acting—I have never been wholly sure about her as a person.
Interesting and complex as is her personality, her politics are incomparably more interesting and complex, so far as we can separate the one from the other. Her great contemporary, William Camden, and later historians such as Froide and Creighton, have glimpsed aspects of her life and policy. But the first scholar to establish out of his mastery of the original documents, that there was a major European statesman (perhaps the greater of her time) was Sir John Neale whose *Elizabeth I and her Parliaments* is the standard work on the queen and the politics of her age.
All of us who write about the period are anxious to add to these volumes and it is therefore perhaps inevitable that a new book on the queen should provoke a pervasive sense of déjà vu. Paul Johnson in his biography acknowledges in notes at the back—his debt to the work of modern scholars, and he has also used some printed records. But without an examination of the original documents in depth there could be very limited scope to open up a new facet of the queen's relations with her government and people. What he has to say is always interesting, clear and sympathetically expressed against the evolving diplomatic and cultural scene, though the reports of the Spanish ambassador call for a measure of scepticism.
This is, in fact, a narrative of the reign, surprisingly conservative in its judgments but consistent in its approach. What has been sacrificed is the theme of its subtitle: "A study in power and intellect." Mr Johnson has, as a working journalist, witnessed the exercise of power and intellect. Here, then, is a chance to ask some of the basic questions about the acquisition and exercise of power in Elizabethan England, its limits, its use and abuse. But though, for example, he describes the queen's policy as the search for a "consensus" which he elsewhere calls "an aristocratic consensus", this approach is never fully explored.
Mr Johnson sees Elizabeth as favouring religious tolerance but here we must distinguish her

deep hatred of persecution and tacit acceptance of some practices from the genuine tolerance of diversity of opinion in respect of her writing. The execution of Barrow, Greenwood and Peary, vindictive and patently measured inspired by Whitgift, are a blot also on the queen. Mr Johnson comments that she executions put a stop to the threat of rioting and pillaging thousands of unemployed soldiers. Was this the danger? There are other ways of looking at dissenting minorities.
Mr Johnson describes Elizabeth as a royal intellectual in politics. I find this difficult to accept. She was an immensely cultured woman, widely read, quick to learn. But she had not possessed a developed, a theoretical framework of political theory to govern her policies and actions. Rather, she was practising politician to be fingertips who had the coin most touch of a Lord George, the panache of a Churchill, the ruthless charm of a Macaulay and the *tactis des choses* of a Harold Wilson. His successor, James I, was (unfortunately for England) an intellectual: he wrote books about other nations, but was not a well-giving lecturer on a subject and, like many intellectuals in politics, he left his country in a mess.
Joel Hurstfield

Profit with honours

Maudy Gregory
Purveyor of Honours
By Tom Cullen
(Doubleday, £3)
Maudy Gregory's badness was done the way I like it, in superb style. He peddled knighthoods and lesser or greater awards for cash, despite the biscuit and beer barons who bought the honours he brokered. Governments and politicians, to Gregory, were much what they are to politicians—changing circumstances to which he had no apt and very audibly he was with the grace that goes with lack of principle or principles.
He lived on a tightrope, often richly, always dangerously (as Tom Cullen's article in last week's *Saturday Review* showed). If he failed to wangle the coveted honour, his victims could hardly publicise their causes for complaint. But some gave post-dated cheques which could be cancelled if the Birthday or New Year lists passed them by. One pretender went so far as to sign his cheque with his signature in gold, and he ever. Stern takes us on as far as his divorce. The bills that are stacked up awaiting payment by this or so donnish innocent mostly remain unpaid at the book's end. But we are made aware of them, and of the sour ironies of Merriweather's situation.
Gregory's journal, the *Whitehall Gazette*, was a perfect cover for his activities, which made him as near as he could get to being "official" broker for honours to the Liberal party. The party got its hands

helped so many brewing me into the "Beaure". Who said crime does not pay?
The book is more a chronicle of the times, a commentary on manners and mores, than a biography of a man, although that man's life is so faithfully recorded. Desk research will innumerable books about that character has been fleshed out with personal interviews.
There is a strong atmosphere about the book as though it had been imbued with some of Gregory's own soil. The story of such a man highlights a nation's failings and social immaturity. Gregory did not create it; he merely played it. While scrupulously fair and factual, Tom Cullen's book combines with accurate reportage. Grudgingly, he admires to man of whom he disapproves. He gives us the book as people, and I enjoy the perfecting. The vagaries of the Rector of Stiffkey, Lord (F. E. Birkenhead, Viscount David) and the others.
And thank you, Tom Cullen for telling me about Gregory's book. I enjoy the perfecting. The vagaries of the Rector of Stiffkey, Lord (F. E. Birkenhead, Viscount David) and the others.
Keeps on writing like this. don't though it leads one to wonder where his talent; it merely proves he can be a dead-end kiddie if he wants.
Friends Come In Boxes, by Michael Coney (Gollancz, £2.10)
The main characters here could truly sing "I ain't no body, they's victims of the Computer Transfer Act, boxed-clear away from their wasting flesh, bored and brilliant. Ellison got mad? Mr Coney makes the both pathetic and victimized; well as arrogant.
New Writings in SF (24), edited by Kenneth Bulmer (Sidgwick Jackson, £2.25). A much more inventive collection than usual including one story by David Garnett. "Now Hear Th Word" about a world-mammoth which eerily dismantles one's initial disbelief.
Science Fiction Hall of Fame (Volume Three), edited by B. Bova (Gollancz, £3.20). An infatigable magnet for nostalgia including as it does Bradbury's "Rocket Ship", Philip's "Midax Plague" and Simak's "The Big Front Yard". Not so for old-timers, though; their enough ability here to newcomers for a lifetime's addition.
Tom Hutchins

Science fiction

Time Enough for Love
By Robert A Heinein
(New English Library, £3.25)
This is a daunting 607 pages long and contains many of the veteran author's defects, such as his usual coyly Christopher Robin-like idealization of group sex and a peculiar dislike of all planets, see now on the future's distant horizon. A god never had it so good. And yet, and yet... Mr Heinein's technique dazzles so expertly and consistently that one is all but blinded to everything but his superb story-telling.
If one regards him as the John Ford of SF—plus a few ideas about solipsism that Ford would probably never have contemplated—it is easier to forgive him the splashdash organization of this book, the near-indigestible pudding of philosophies which is obviously intended as some kind of considered message. Where "Heinein" makes himself most deeply felt, problem

The Hephaestus Plague, by Thomas Page (Tahny Franklin, £2.25). A winningly effective tour-de-force. A horde of beetles later to be realized as roaches, scuttles out from beneath the earth's skin; they are the roaches that can ignite mania, if deprived of carbon. Their minds become linked with a scientist crucified on his own obsession. Mr Page never overextends the theme, always keeps it this side of plausibility, and conveys comfort. Thus the climactic touch of resurrection-fantasy is made even more terrifying.
The Eighty-Minute Hour, by Brian W. Aldiss (Cape, £2.25). The subtitle of this comic fantasy is "A Space Opera" and its idea of humorously affirming humanity yet-saying-despite computer takeover is possibly several arias too long for the joke to be sustained. Incidents are always funny, though, like the comic smothering of a computer and Michael Moorcock had better be on guard if Mr Aldiss

Fiction

Jaws
By Peter Benchley
(Andre Deutsch, £1.95)
Other Men's Daughters
By Richard Stern
(Hamish Hamilton, £2.50)
Starting Over
By Dan Wakefield
(Hart-Davis, MacGibbon, £2.60)
Peter Benchley's *Jaws*, and Dick's *Winter* poetry. Or alternative *Jaws* is Piers Paul Read's *Alive*, a true replica of the easy informality of that extraordinary record. The journals cover a period from July, 1943, to May, 1945—the Sicily landing, something of the Italian campaign, a few rancorous weeks in Germany—and they fluctuate, according to circumstances, from the monosyllabic ("Work") to the romantic (E. A. and Geoffrey Keating, unarmed, capture Taormine "plus a Colonel and four hundred Italian troops") and the descriptive (a morning account of ruined Rimini). The extraordinariness is not so much in these sidelights upon war, however, nor yet in the galaxy of drawings and *ad-memoire* sketches with which the *Diary* is illustrated, but in the clarity of the artist himself (Bawden said he looked like a Rural Dean). Shells fall and bodies blacken in ditches, but there remains occasion to lament the loss of £5 at picquet and the failings of the local wines. Tank manoeuvres are troublesome, but not half so much as finding the right room and the right light for a drawing-board. Such untruffled goodness, such a refusal to be melodramatic, is neither callous nor a pose. It could well be the reason why we had to win in the end.
Other Men's Daughters (Hamish Hamilton, £2.50)
This is not meant ironically. It tells us nothing about the courage of the bully boy who, with the heroic Nando Parrado, make the final no-die-ey trek over the mountain wild to bring rescue from the outside world. It might even be thought ironically that a good Catholic boy should be brought into unworldliness, but highly ministrations of *Shimon Aleshich*, but if Mr Read thinks it is, he is giving nothing away; he refuses to interfere, and it is his biggest mistake. His own unnecessary quest for a "popular" style too often leads him away from the perfect readability of his novels to lethargy, solemnity and some totally uncharacteristic, hacking tabloid jobs.
The two "doctors" made their way back over the seat cushions to the rear of the plane and returned to the doctor's office with a moaning, screaming humanity.
To describe all mankind as "humanity" is one thing; to use the collective on 30 or 40 people is, somehow, to dehumanize them completely. It is in such uncertainties of tone from so fiercely fastidious a writer that *Alive* is so curious a book.
It remains, as a story, unforgettable: I feel I know every deep and rise of that bone-tingling valley and several individual images remain sharply in the mind: the ominous condors wheeling overhead; the coming of summer—the possibility of life—in a pair of lizards, a single butterfly, a high bee; the soup tin, borsethos and cow pat that told *Canessa* and *Parrado* they were on their way. In such moments of fusion, in some of the boys' very first letters to their families, there is a true rhythm of feeling established in which one recognizes a controlling imagination at work.
What a novel this would have made. How infinitely more real the boys, more terrible their isolation with a whimsical God, more agonizing their means of survival, more subtle their jubilation return to life, in a novel by Piers Paul Read. About a tenth of the people would have bought it who are going to buy *Alive*, but the pot boils sadly.
Michael Ratcliffe

How to Run a Pressure Group

By Christopher Hall
(Dent, £2.50 and £1.25)
There is more to running a pressure group than sticking up posters and passing striking resolutions. Christopher Hall, who has spent the past five years running an influential national pressure group, the Ramblers' Association, writes before that a government public relations man and before that a Fleet Street journalist, knows the business literally inside and outside.
This book (intended for the guidance primarily of local rather than national pressure groups) by no means confines itself to the publicity aspects. Knowledgeable amateurs of the mass lobbying industry for that is what it has become, can think some of his matter-of-fact guidance too elementary, but there will be very few who cannot learn by some of his shrewd comments on tactics, timing and fund-raising. His advice on choice of chairman and speakers for a launching meeting and on the dangers of the "un-structured" meeting may be unfashionable, but many groups—whether or not they are the threatened railway branch lines or pre-school play groups—

All you want to know about lobbying

would be the more effective taking them to heart.
His suggestions on public lobbying are also much to the point. "If you are going to your Conservative MP and your group's chairman is a long-hair 25-year-old who normally wears flared trousers and a wig with 'Fuzz-Are-Figs' on all over it, don't take him to all over him to wear a suit. Journalists who are on receiving end of some group publicity efforts will also eventually applaud his plea. "No have a committee to edit a thing. It cannot."
Tony Aldo

Quick guide

The Freud/Jung Letters, edited by William McGuire, translated by Ralph Manheim and R. F. C. Hull (Hogarth Press and Routledge, £7.95). Jung (who was 20 years the younger) had read and studied Freud's writings as early as 1900. They began to write to each other, in terms of increasing intimacy and cordiality, meeting for the first time in 1908. Freud wrote to his dear friend and colleague, Jung (always more formal) to dear Professor Freud, covering discussions of work, of case histories, of friends and family, of enemies, ideas and colleagues. The founding fathers of psychoanalysis are brought alive in lively, often unkind comments: "Bleuler is a genius at misunderstanding, rather like a prickly eel, if there is such a thing"—Freud on a colleague of Jung's. But disciples of Freud had to be uncritical followers, and this Jung was not prepared to be. The friendship ended, bitterly and tragically. Neither great man ever made any reference to their correspondence in their writings. Jung, late in life, described the letters as being of no particular importance. It is impossible to agree with him. But the wounds inflicted by a friend never heal.
Peter, the White Cat of Tremar, by A. L. Row (Michael Joseph, £2.25). Dr Rowe has no false shame about the power of his love for Peter, no shame, either, in admitting what he cannot now forgive himself for: that as Peter grew old, his master took less pleasure in him. Indeed, this little book tells us as much about the author as about his cat—that he is loopy, irascible, impatient of people, even, it may be, a little too possessive for the good of his

John Gordon Davis The Years of The Hungry Tiger

Set against the vivid background of espionage, corruption and vice in modern Hong Kong, this saga of passion and turbulence revolves round the clandestine affair of a Chinese Communist schoolmistress and a British policeman. £4.00
T. E. B. Clarke This is Where I Came In
The screenwriter of the award-winning Baling comedies *Passport to Pimlico* and *The Lavender Hill Mob* reminisces about a lifetime of amazing experiences. £3.50
Michael Joseph

Information and the Arab Cause
M Abdel-Kader Hatem
Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt
...was a war of words, as well as of tanks and planes. And the Arabs won the "information war" in 1973 as decisively as they lost it in 1967.
Dr Hatem is uniquely able to say why. He has been a prominent figure in Egyptian affairs for over twenty years, and he supervised the Egyptian Information Services during the October War, in his capacity as Egypt's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Information since 1971.
He first analyses the meaning of such terms as "public opinion" and "mass media"; and then describes in vivid detail the striking development of the Arab information media from 1952 to the end of 1973—from the 1952 Revolution, through the Suez crisis of 1956, and the fallures of 1967, to the successes of 1973.
At the same time, Dr Hatem's book provides a concise and lucid account of the whole Arab-Israeli conflict.
John Bulloch, the distinguished Middle East Correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*, has contributed a Foreword to this important and timely work.
Publication May 1974 336 pages £4.75 net
Longman 1724-1974

A Double Life £3.00
an autobiography
Sir William Hayter
Sir William Hayter's career reached its highest point when, at the age of only 46 he was made Ambassador to Moscow, the youngest British Ambassador serving anywhere. There he watched at close hand the dramatic struggle by Khrushchev for Stalin's succession.
He resigned from the service at the age of 52, to become head of his former Oxford College and to start the second part of his "double life".
Hamish Hamilton

Quick guide
The Freud/Jung Letters, edited by William McGuire, translated by Ralph Manheim and R. F. C. Hull (Hogarth Press and Routledge, £7.95). Jung (who was 20 years the younger) had read and studied Freud's writings as early as 1900. They began to write to each other, in terms of increasing intimacy and cordiality, meeting for the first time in 1908. Freud wrote to his dear friend and colleague, Jung (always more formal) to dear Professor Freud, covering discussions of work, of case histories, of friends and family, of enemies, ideas and colleagues. The founding fathers of psychoanalysis are brought alive in lively, often unkind comments: "Bleuler is a genius at misunderstanding, rather like a prickly eel, if there is such a thing"—Freud on a colleague of Jung's. But disciples of Freud had to be uncritical followers, and this Jung was not prepared to be. The friendship ended, bitterly and tragically. Neither great man ever made any reference to their correspondence in their writings. Jung, late in life, described the letters as being of no particular importance. It is impossible to agree with him. But the wounds inflicted by a friend never heal.
Peter, the White Cat of Tremar, by A. L. Row (Michael Joseph, £2.25). Dr Rowe has no false shame about the power of his love for Peter, no shame, either, in admitting what he cannot now forgive himself for: that as Peter grew old, his master took less pleasure in him. Indeed, this little book tells us as much about the author as about his cat—that he is loopy, irascible, impatient of people, even, it may be, a little too possessive for the good of his

How strong is the case for this law against wives?

The Spouses of United Kingdom Citizens (Equality of Treatment) Bill is a cumbersome name masking an intention to bring relief to thousands of British wives, and who-by now have to choose between being with their husbands or living where they want to live.

Yet the Bill, which is to be presented to Parliament as a private members' measure by Mrs Lena Jeger, Labour MP for Halesowen and St-Pancras South, has little chance of becoming law. For the rule Mrs Jeger wants to change is that prohibiting a woman of British nationality from living with her non-British husband in Britain.

The reason the Bill is not likely to be passed is that the Labour Government is against it, albeit rather shamefacedly. Mr Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary, clearly realised the absurdity of allowing British husbands the automatic right to have their wives living here with them, but denying the same right in the converse case. The sheepishness of the Government is heightened by the clear breach which this absurdity makes in its policy of equality of treatment for women.

Mr Jenkins admitted to the House of Commons in March that there was "an element of sexual discrimination which is difficult to defend". But, he went on, changing the rule would "undoubtedly lead to a substantial and continuing new wave of mass immigration, particularly from the Indian subcontinent" and "there would be a substantial effect on our rate of immigration".

The rule was originally introduced in 1969 under the last Labour Government to put an end to Commonwealth citizens having an automatic right to enter the United Kingdom if they could prove they were to marry a British national. The Immigration Act 1971 had the effect of making the rule apply to all foreign husbands or prospective husbands. At present, therefore, because of discrimination between different classes of aliens is not permissible, American husbands, for instance, are being sought by a provision enacted to exclude Asians.

There is an exception to the rule. The Home Secretary can at his discretion allow foreign husbands to settle in Britain in special cases of hardship. These might include cases where to require the woman to live with her spouse in his own country would be a great "cultural shock" to her. But the last Home Secretary, as well as the Immigration Appeals authorities, interpreted hardship very narrowly, and few husbands were in fact allowed in under the exception clause.

Mr Jenkins told the House that he would look at individual applications with compassion and flexibility. There has already been a marked change of approach, for the better, according to one organisation involved with the problem. The exception clause is being more liberally applied.

But this does not satisfy critics of the rule, who question Mr Jenkins's assertion that to abolish it would lead to a "substantial and continuing new wave of immigration". There is talk—no action has yet been taken—of bringing cases before the European Commission of Human Rights. The World Council of Churches has passed a strong resolution condemning the British Government's approach.

The extraordinary aspect of this issue is that there are virtually no statistics available which even attempt to assess the numbers involved. The Home Office has carried out no research, and the way its information on immigration is collated does not allow any relevant conclusions to be drawn.

In 1968, the last year before the rule, 1,678 Commonwealth citizens were allowed to marry. Of these 1,496 were Asian. Many of these came in as a result of an arranged marriage. There was some evidence of abuse of the system but the vast majority were genuine marriages arranged in good faith according to custom.

Since then there have been no figures. There are, it appears from talking to a number of bodies concerned with issues affecting immigrants, some hundreds of British wives either separated from their

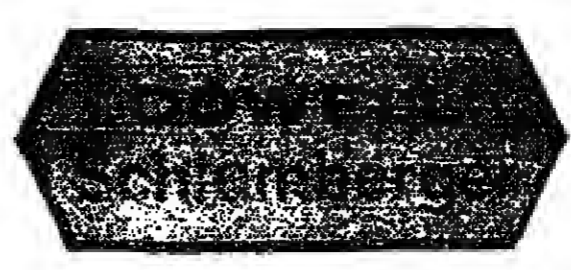
husbands or unhappily living out of the country, because of the law. Probably hundreds more are with their husbands here at present, because the men have been allowed in for some other reason, for example as students. An unknown number wanting to marry have not been able to.

The figures for the likely "wave" are even harder to estimate. One way would be to assume the same rate as in 1968. This would amount to some 1,500 a year, although there would be a rush if the rule were abolished at a stroke. There is no way of knowing how many arranged marriages are in the pipeline, or would be if the law were changed.

There is another way of looking at it, by studying the social pattern of unmarried women of Asian origin in Britain of marriageable age. An increasing proportion of them were born in this country or have lived here long enough to have become more or less assimilated. They would be unlikely to marry arranged husbands whom they have never seen. In any case many of them, and many who are more recent arrivals would find husbands in the settled Asian community here. There is, too, a trend away from arranged marriages even in more traditional communities.

Making all the necessary allowances, a well-known research organisation (which does not at this stage want to be named because its results are only tentative) has estimated that, at the very most, there are 10,000 women of Asian origin who might be the subject of an arranged marriage. The actual number who would go through with one would be much lower, and would not be a recurring factor. Mr Jenkins specifically stated that the main problem involved in changing the rule lay with arranged marriages. Quite apart from the moral issues involved, it may be that he has over-estimated the numbers involved.

Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent



OIL SERVICE COMPANY SEEKS TURBINE SPECIALIST

We need a Turbine Specialist who has a Mechanical Engineering Degree and 3 to 5 years practical experience with Gas Turbines. Candidates should be between 28 and 35 years of age and willing to travel as the main duties will be to troubleshoot, test, repair and check our turbines. He will also train mechanics in turbine maintenance.

- In return we offer:
- a very competitive salary
 - special travel allowances
 - a deferred benefits plan
 - regular vacations
 - a group medical plan
 - a group insurance plan
 - a group pension plan

Apply in writing to:
**The Personnel Director,
Dowell Schlumberger, 8, rue Bellini, 75782 Paris 16,
France.**

STATISTICIANS

wishing to use their skills imaginatively

The study of past, present and possible future trends in statistical data is essential in both the strategy and tactics of modern national policy-making. Judgment, flair and imagination are the key qualities needed by a Statistician in government service.

You must possess flexibility of mind, a readiness to adapt or improve on existing statistical technique — or even to devise new ones — to present statistical information in such a way that it can be used creatively as an instrument of government.

For instance, join the Department of Industry, and you might be involved with model building and investigating statistical methods, enabling you to provide early financial estimates on which policies towards industry can be based.

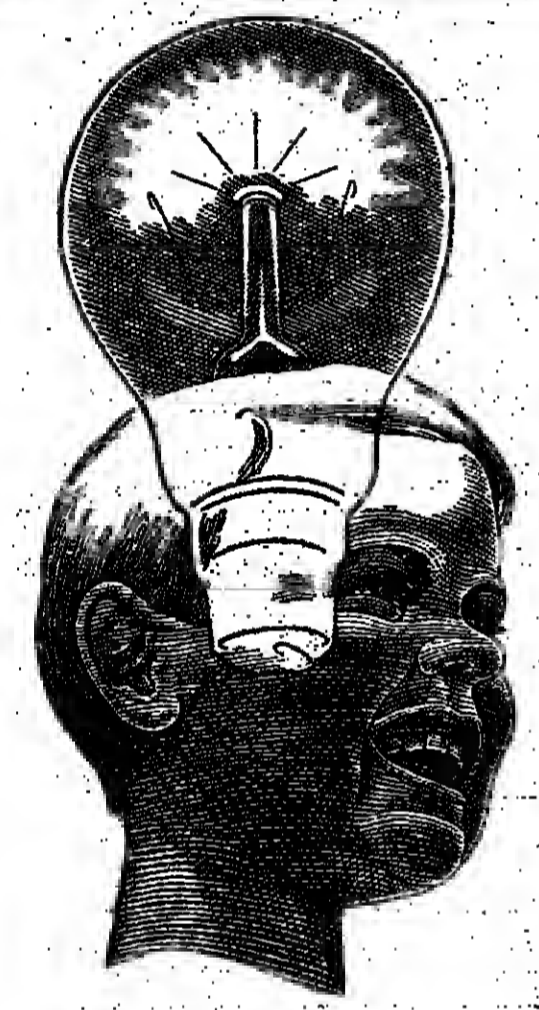
In the Department of Employment, your statistics on the labour position could materially influence major policy issues involving incomes, prices, patterns of employment and training.

Alternatively, if you become a lecturer at the Civil Service College, you will find yourself instructing government administrators in the ways

that statistics can most usefully be employed in the decision-making process.

Appointments will be made either as Statistician or Senior Assistant Statistician or level. As a Statistician, you need normally to be aged at least 27 and have an Honours Degree in Statistics (or in another subject involving formal training in statistics). Several years' relevant experience is essential. Starting salary can be above the minimum of the scale £1,500-£3,000 (Inner London). Prospects of promotion to Chief Statistician (£3,200-£3,316). As a Senior Assistant Statistician (£3,131-£3,813 Inner London scale), you must normally have 3 years' postgraduate experience and be aged at least 24. Promotion to Statistician can come within 2 to 3 years.

For full details of acceptable qualifications, information on all current vacancies in the Government Statistical Service, and for an application form to be returned by 8 June 1974, write to Civil Service Commission, Attention: Link, Banstead, Surrey, RG21 1JB, or telephone Banstead 38223, ext. 500 or London 01-859 1822 (24 hour answering service) quoting ref. A(C)1619/23



A gifted child can be a problem child

The notion of giftedness is so closely bound up with privilege and elitism that any report or study singling out gifted children and suggesting that nothing special should be done with them is usually greeted with scorn. For this reason, perhaps all studies of bright children have tended to concern themselves with crying over and over again: these children actually exist, and peering at them to cover just what form this gift takes, rather than trying to put down practical guidelines on how they should be dealt.

But now Professor N. R. Tempest, Emeritus Professor of Education at the University of Liverpool, has published an account of a project in which 15 seven-year-old children, with an average IQ of 140, were put together in a class for four years, given special teaching and observed very closely. The book is essentially an attempt to provide ideas for stretching the mind of any very bright child.

Professor Tempest starts from two premises: that two to three per cent of children in this country are exceptionally bright, and that contrary to all expectations bright children have educational problems, either they do well at school, but are bored and do not find the work challenging enough, or they do badly because their abilities remain undiscovered or because they try to mask their cleverness to be like the other children. He adds that many clever children are never recognized to be very bright, particularly when they are not very good at expressing themselves.

A quarter of the book is devoted yet again to the question of how you know a gifted child when you see one. Since Professor L. M. Terman in California in the 1920s first showed gifted children to be not the puny withdrawn egg heads they were always assumed to be, but lively, likable and physically superior all-rounders, all surveys of gifted children have reached much the same conclusion.

At seven, gifted children, as you might expect, read well, show an unusual ability to deal with abstract problems, ask thoughtful questions, work quickly and happily on their own, and are highly competitive.

Professor Tempest devotes a substantial part of the book to spelling out the special syllabus devised for the 15 children who, for many of their other activities, joined the rest of the primary school they were attached to. From the beginning of the second year the children were taught German. For this subject, and for music and science, specialists were appointed from outside the school.

The children followed a highly individual, closely supervised curriculum, much of it based on an assignment card system, using as much reference material as possible, all designed to develop critical and analytic thinking. They also explored the bench marks surrounding the school, and went out on visits to meet specialists in particular subjects. Whatever one may think of this guinea pig approach (and we are not told what happened to the children when they left the class at 11) it is clear from the description of the activities that many of the children were very soon working happily at a level far beyond other children of their age.

Very few people have ever considered that education for the gifted—with the exception of children very gifted in music or ballet—should take the form of special schools as in Russia or the United States. And Professor Tempest is quick to point

to the social and personal disadvantages that would result from segregated schools.

Like most other studies on very bright children—the Schools Council and the National Children's Bureau have both published reports recently—ha concludes that what is needed is a programme of "enrichment", a way of providing exceptional children with extra work. He suggests bringing all the bright children in an area for one day a week to a centre with specialists and facilities not available in their own schools.

A few schemes of this kind, in the form of clubs and centres where bright children can get together, have already been started around the country. At the instigation of the National Association for Gifted Children, and as one result of the Schools Council report, a grant has now gone to developing individual programmes of work that bright children can do within their classes, at their own pace and at their own level.

And yet much of what Professor Tempest describes in his book—the special outside visits, the music classes, the concentration teaching—look like a very desirable sort of education for any child. The fact that, as he says, clever children can take particularly full advantage of the special facilities, is no reason for denying them to other children, and where money for improving educational resources is short it seems a dubious proposition to spend what there is on a small and already fortunate section of the school community. Ideally, of course, this sort of education would be available for everyone.

Professor Tempest also says that "in so far as his individual needs are not provided for, the gifted child can be thought of as a handicapped child", a point that the NACG is fond of repeating. However, Elizabeth Hitchfield in her study for the National Children's Bureau, *In Search of Promise*, found no evidence of children in difficulty simply by reason of being bright. There are a lot of bored, maladjusted and troublesome children, and some of these are obviously very bright, but do they for this reason alone need special attention? The handicap of brightness seems an ironic handicap to live with than most.

Teaching Clever Children 7-11, by N. R. Tempest published by Routledge & Kegan Paul, £2.50 (cloth), £1.25 (paperback).

Caroline Moorehead

Another law against wives—the tax rules on maintenance

were warned well before Budget day that this year's tax changes would hit the pretty hard. There is one section of the unity though for whom the blow is felt below the belt, and I refer to the treated or divorced wife.

A woman in this position is treated as a single person for tax purposes. This means that her income being aggregated with her husband's as it was while they were living together, all income received after separation or divorce, including maintenance or alimony payments are taxed as her own. Where separation takes place before the divorce, the date on which husband and wife part company is the significant one for determining the single status. Documentary evidence of separation is not necessary. It is sufficient if the circumstances are such that the separation is permanent.

In the majority of cases the husband will undertake a binding obligation to pay maintenance or alimony, either under a court order or a court order. Payment under a court order is payable gross and is exempt from tax. If the husband is not a taxpayer, the maintenance must be deducted at the basic rate. Not that this is particularly significant in the long run since, whichever method is appropriate, final tax consequences are the same. The real bone of contention is that these payments are regarded as investment income in the hands of the recipient, not as her own. It will be remembered that the basic rate and the rates of tax the recent budget led to investment income for some time.

From April 6, 1975, the barbed wire will be even more severe if there are children of the marriage in the custody of the mother. This is because the principle of aggregating the children's income with that of their parent is to be reinstated.

A brief look at its recent history indicates the part that politics play in shaping tax law.

Before April 6, 1969, a child's income was treated as his own. The only exception was

if parents passed on income to their child the transfer was ineffective for tax purposes. The law was then changed so that all the unearned income of a child under the age of 18, who was neither married nor working regularly, was with a few exceptions for unusual cases treated as income of the parents.

This position continued up to April 5, 1972, after that date aggregation was withdrawn and the old law reinstated. However in the recent Budget of the new Government we were told that from April 6, 1975, the pendulum will swing back to aggregation.

Court orders frequently provide for the children's maintenance payments to be made direct to the child and as a result they are treated as the income of the child. Where there is no aggregation of income this means that the child can claim a repayment of tax based on the personal allowances due to him or her. It also means that although the maintenance is taxed as investment income in all probability it will be exempt from any surcharge because of the £1,000 exemption rule.

However, if these payments are to be treated as the mother's income from April 6, 1975, they will, if the total of hers and the child's exceed £1,000, attract the investment income surcharge. They will also be taxed at the higher rates if the mother's taxable income exceeds £4,500. Additionally, as the income is not to be treated as belonging to the child there will be no repayment claim for personal allowances. In its place the mother will be able to claim the child allowance but this will be inadequate compensation.

Vera Di Palma

S Head Office

Conveyancers

An opportunity exists to join a team of property lawyers within the Legal Services department of British Steel Corporation based in Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

We are seeking two candidates, aged about 25, who have passed the Intermediates Examination of the Institute of Legal Executives and have about five years experience in private practice or industry.

The successful candidates will at first be involved mainly in assisting the property lawyers. However, they will be expected and encouraged to participate in the varied work of the Property Section so that they can gain the necessary experience to play their full part as members of the team. Salary will be by arrangement in accordance with age and experience.

We are looking for candidates with enthusiasm and resourcefulness who wish to make a worthwhile career in industry.

Applicants should write, quoting reference H097, to:

**Parsonnel Manager (Head Office),
BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION,
P.O. Box No. 403,
Gmsvener Place,
London, SW17 1JG**

BMW CONCESSIONAIRES GB LTD
EXPORT DIVISION
56 Park Lane, London W1

Require top class (and we mean top class)

SHOWROOM SALESMAN

to join existing successful team

ALSO

FIELD SALESMAN

for our operation with Nato Forces in West Germany.

A company car is provided and only those capable of earning £5,000+ need apply.

Please apply in writing with full C.V. to
S Beesley, Export Manager.

SOLICITOR

CITY FIRM EC2

We are seeking a Solicitor with Specialist knowledge in Bank and International financing to fill a vacancy in a busy department.

This is an important position and the salary, which is negotiable, will be commensurate with the responsibility of the appointment.

We would expect the successful applicant to be in the 28-35 age bracket. Benefits include non-contributory pension scheme and life/accident insurance.

Application with curriculum vitae to:
BOX 2416 C, THE TIMES

AYERYS LIMITED
SOLICITOR

required within the Secretariat of this International Industrial Group for commercial conveyancing and Company work and some involvement in administration at Holding Company level.

Position suitable for young Solicitor desirous of making a career in industry.

Excellent Pension Scheme and free Life Assurance.

Salary by arrangement

Please write, giving full details, to

**The Secretary,
(marked Personal)
AYERYS LIMITED,
Smethwick, Warley,
Wmcs. B66 2LP.**

FAMILY MEDICINE PRACTITIONERS

Interested in General Practice are invited to apply to:

Slave Lake, Alberta

Slave Lake—Town of 2,500 (50 miles north west of Edmonton on highway 16).

Apply with two return letters (dated each day in Edmonton, individual growth area serves 10,000 people, 54 bed active treatment hospital with two doctors, hospital on year-round, modern, well-equipped. Experience in anaesthesia helpful. Location for two general practitioners with choice of independent practice or joining with existing medical clinic. Excellent local school, 100 miles of scenic, quiet beach, nature and outdoor recreation facilities. Annual income from the practice, excellent. Post assistance will be given to doctors who wish to locate in the area.

For further information contact: **Slava Whitman, Administration, Slave Lake General Hospital & Nursing Home District No. 102, Box 305, Slave Lake, Alberta. Phone: (403) 840 3782.**

THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION ENGLAND TEAM MANAGER

Applications invited
**Box 2523 C The Times,
London. EC4P 4DE**

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Southampton

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

TEMPORARY TEACHING RESEARCH FELLOW

Applicants are invited to apply for a temporary position of Teaching Research Fellow in the Department of History. The post is for a period of 12 months, commencing in September 1974. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. The post is part-time, involving approximately 15 hours per week. The salary will be in accordance with the University of Southampton scale for a Temporary Teaching Research Fellow. Applications should be sent to the Department of History, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton, SO9 5NH. Closing date: 15 June 1974. Please quote Ref. 942/R.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

POSTS OF LECTURER IN MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited from qualified candidates for two posts of Lecturer in Microbiology. The successful candidates will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Microbiology. The posts are part-time, involving approximately 15 hours per week. The salary will be in accordance with the Middlesex Hospital Medical School scale for a Lecturer. Applications should be sent to the Department of Microbiology, Middlesex Hospital Medical School, St. Mary's Hospital, London W2 1PG. Closing date: 15 June 1974. Please quote Ref. 942/R.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of St. Andrews

RESEARCH IN ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a research studentship or work on "The Behaviour of Nitrogen Dioxide in the Atmosphere". The work is supervised by Professor G. M. Burnett. The successful candidate will be expected to carry out research in the Department of Chemistry. The post is part-time, involving approximately 15 hours per week. The salary will be in accordance with the University of St. Andrews scale for a Research Student. Applications should be sent to the Department of Chemistry, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Fife, KY16 9SS. Closing date: 15 June 1974. Please quote Ref. 942/R.

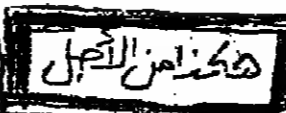
UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Warwick

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited for a postdoctoral fellowship in the Department of Biological Sciences. The successful candidate will be expected to carry out research in the Department of Biological Sciences. The post is part-time, involving approximately 15 hours per week. The salary will be in accordance with the University of Warwick scale for a Postdoctoral Fellow. Applications should be sent to the Department of Biological Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL. Closing date: 15 June 1974. Please quote Ref. 942/R.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES



Strutt and Parker

CANTERBURY CHELMSFORD CHESTER EDINBURGH GRANTHAM IPSWICH LEWES SALISBURY SOUTHEND

MID-SUSSEX
Horsham 6 miles. Victoria 50 minutes.
A SPACIOUS HOUSE WITH 18TH CENTURY FEATURES

SUSSEX-CUCKFIELD
Haywards Heath 2 miles. London 47 mins.
A CHARMING XVIII CENTURY FARMHOUSE

SUFFOLK
Bury St. Edmunds 6 miles.
Stowmarket 8 miles.
AN OUTSTANDING MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE

SOMERSET/WILTS BORDER
Wincanton 2 miles. Main line station 7 miles.
A UNIQUE EARLY 19TH CENTURY HOUSE

NORFOLK/SUFFOLK BORDER
Eye 2 1/2 miles. Diss 6 miles.
AN ATTRACTIVE FULLY RESTORED 17TH CENTURY HOUSE

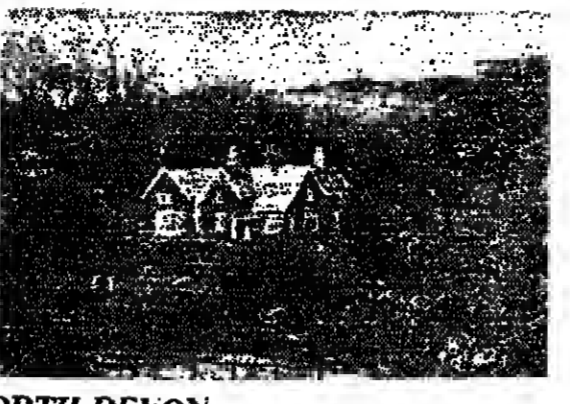
SOUTH WILTSHIRE
Warmistoc 8 miles. Salisbury 16 miles.
AN ATTRACTIVE 19TH CENTURY VILLAGE HOUSE

ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDER
Ipswich 8 miles. Colchester 11 miles.
THE MAJOR WING OF A SUBSTANTIAL EDWARDIAN MANSION

EAST KENT-EDDINGTON
Canterbury 7 miles.
Main line station 3 miles.
A FINE EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE

LONDON OFFICE, 13 Hill Street, W1X 8DL Tel: 01-629 7282

Hamptons & Sons



NORTH DEVON-SPECTACULAR SITUATION
COASTAL HOUSE SHIELDED BY OWN HEADLAND WITH PRIVATE COVE.

AN IRONMASTER'S HOUSE WITH 18th CENTURY ADDITIONS
In a beautiful, wooded Sussex Valley—with Trout Stream (both banks at best pools).



TOTTERIDGE, N.20
Adjacent to the Village Pond & Green.
A DISTINCTIVE MODERN FAMILY RESIDENCE—"Copped Close"

GREAT HALLINGBURY, HERTS.
Bishops Stortford 2 1/2 miles. Liverpool Street 35 minutes.
A SPACIOUS & MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE WITH NEARLY 7 ACRES.

EAST KENT
In pleasant unspoilt rural surroundings.
7 miles. Ashford Main Line Station. 1 hour Charing Cross.
CHARMING PERIOD FARMHOUSE with later additions.

ALDENHAM, SOUTH HERTS.
Radlett 1 1/2 miles. M1 Access 2 miles.
Central London 18 miles.
AN EDWARDIAN COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER

HERTS.—BETWEEN HERTFORD & HODDESDON
Liverpool Street 30 minutes.
A SUBSTANTIAL COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER

NR. CHICHESTER, SUSSEX
COMFORTABLY MODERNISED VICTORIAN COUNTRY HOUSE BETWEEN DOWNS & SEA.

01-493 8222 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1

JOHN D. WOOD
By direction of J. D. Lerner, Esq.
DOWNS HOUSE, LETCOMBE BASSETT NEAR WANTAGE, BERKSHIRE
Wantage 2 1/2 miles. Abingdon 12 miles. London 64 miles. Access to M4 Motorway 12 miles.

AWNEATE & SONS
Beautifully Modernised Small Country Residence
ELMET HOUSE, BRIMPTON
Between Newbury and Reading

Harrods Estate Offices
1 HANS ROAD, LONDON, SW3 1RZ
BRANCH OFFICES AT WEST BYFLEET, HASLEMERE, BARKHAMSTED & CHELTENHAM
LONDON
HAMPSTEAD
GEORGIAN STYLE HOUSE, close to Heath overlooking woods, opposite Golf Course. Excellent order throughout. 7 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 1 en suite, 10 bathrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite), 2 bedrooms self-contained flat, etc. G.R. 523 sq. ft. price £275,000. Harrods Estate Offices, as above, ext. 2819.

Cluttons
SOMERSET
WELLS
A BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE with gardens and parkland of over 2 acres. Tennis court. Stabling. Lodge. Situated on the edge of the Mendip Hills.
10 NEW STREET, WELLS BA5 2LG. (Wells 78012)
NORTH SOMERSET
Bristol 12 miles. M5 Access 7 miles.
FULLY MODERNISED EDWARDIAN COUNTRY HOUSE in elevated position with views of the Bristol Channel, and situated on the edge of the Mendips. 4 reception rooms, cloakroom, kitchen, etc. 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Staff cottage. Stabling for 3. Garages. Wooded grounds and paddocks. About 16 acres. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY. Joint Agents: Alonzo Dawes & Hoddell, 6 Ways, Clevedon, Som. (4343)

SUPERIOR DETACHED EXECUTIVE-TYPE RESIDENCE
Good position. North Bucks country town.
3 reception rooms, 4 double bedrooms, 2 separate W.C., modern kitchen. Well maintained gardens, mostly lawn. Garage. 3 miles M1. London 50 miles, adjacent Milton Keynes.
£28,000
Phone: Newport Pagnell (0908) 611376

JACKSON & JACKSON
Brockenhurst—New Forest
An outstanding south Hampshire property in a superb situation set in its own grounds and surrounded on three sides by the New Forest.
PRICE £25,000 O.N.O. FREEHOLD
including the advantage of living in the fabulous and peaceful 1st of Man. Less income tax, no profit tax, no capital gains tax, no estate duty.
Further details from: THE "WIN-STONE" PROPERTY CO. LTD. 145 HIGH STREET, BLACKPOOL, TEL: BLACKPOOL 20087

NORTHANTS/LEICS/WARWICKS BORDER
Gracious and elegant Georgian Residence, tastefully modernised to retain all original character. Full C.H. Hall, 3 recep. kitch., utility, cloakroom, Master bedroom with dressing and shower room en suite, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Walled garden. Stable Block, Carriage for 3 cars.
OFFERS AROUND £30,000
DON WILLIS & ASSOCIATES
29 REGENT STREET, RUGBY
TEL. RUGBY 73117/8/9
COTSWOLDS
COMPACT GEORGIAN HOUSE
CLOSE TO M4 M5 INTERCHANGE
Situated in elevated position with uninterrupted views of countryside. 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, music room, bathroom and shower room, 100 sq. ft. double garden, W.C., C.H., Well fitted kitchen, garage, 4 cars. Tennis court, easily maintained 1 acre garden.
COTSWOLDS STONE COTTAGE
modernised but unspoilt, 3 bedrooms.
£45,000.
Tel. Thornbury (Glos.) 0454 4122 78.

A.C. Frost & Co
Wooded promontory site a few hundred yards up river from Windsor Castle.
Applications are invited from discerning purchasers interested in 3 only detached houses with river frontage front & rear.
Proposal for multi-level units offering:
8 bedrooms, 4 reception, sauna, games room, 2 1/2 bathrooms, 3 car garage, high level specification by choice, 3 acre and wide meadows.
Prices on application in region of £125,000
Swift access to the city by rail or M4 motorway, international airport (Heathrow), 15 or 20 mins.
Further details available from A. C. FROST & CO. 3 High St., Windsor, Berks. Telephone (07535) 8124
" FINDON TOWER "
Findon Village, near Worthing
FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE or suitable INSTITUTIONAL USE
2 ACRES GARDENS, BEAUTIFUL VIEWS FOR SALE BY TENDER
Closing date 19th July 1974
STURGEON & TEE
Estate Agents & Valuers
74 Tevitt Road, Worthing. Tel. 0903 35394.

Knight Frank & Rutley



SUSSEX/KENT BORDER

Tunbridge Wells 3 miles, London 38 miles.

A FINE LATE REGENCY RESIDENCE WITH LATER ADDITIONS, COMPLETELY PROTECTED BY ITS OWN GROUNDS AND WITH MAGNIFICENT SOUTHERLY VIEWS



3 reception rooms, conservatory, 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, service/nursery wing, cellar, playroom. Full oil central heating. Staff cottage, good garaging, double tennis lawn, woodland and 3 paddocks, small lake, attractive gardens.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 52.39 ACRES

(66559/KM) T

CORNWALL

Between Truro and St. Austell.

A COMPACT COMMERCIAL STOCK AND ARABLE UNIT

Attractive stone and slated period farmhouse with 3 reception rooms, kitchen/living room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Ranges of dairy and stock buildings, Dutch barn, implement shed.

ABOUT 111 ACRES

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Joint Agents: TAYLOR, SON & CREBER, High Cross, Truro, Cornwall. (Tel: 0672 4488) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (66559/CF) T

SURREY-OXSHOTT

Delightful semi-rural position. Close to station (Waterloo 30 mins.). London only 17 miles.

A FINE FAMILY HOUSE OF CHARACTER COMPLETELY MODERNISED AND SECLUDED BY WOODLAND GARDENS OF 3 ACRES



Additional features: Separate Bungalow with 2 bedrooms and double garage, paddock with stable.

CROWN LEASE FOR SALE (66700/ADB) T

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE-DENHAM

London 19 miles, Uxbridge 2 miles.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR MODERNISATION

SCHEDULED GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER

3 reception rooms, spacious kitchen, 4 bedrooms and 2 attic bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, central heating, garage and granary suitable for conversion. Range of piggeries. Pasture land. Watercourse beds. Long frontage to River Misbourne.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 18 ACRES (66291/KM) T

CUMBERLAND

Whitehaven 14 miles, Millom 16 miles.

A GEORGIAN HOUSE OF CONSIDERABLE CHARACTER AND CHARM IN A SECLUDED RURAL SITUATION

Hall, 4 reception rooms, domestic office, 6 principal bedrooms and bathroom, 1 secondary bedroom and bathroom. Extensive range of outbuildings including garages and stabling. Landscaped grounds including water garden and paddock. EXTENDING IN ALL TO ABOUT 7 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON 31 MAY AT GOSFORTH

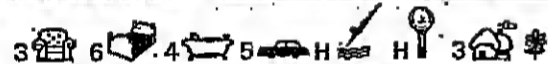
Joint Auctioneers: Messrs MICHAEL C. L. HODGSON, 10a Highgate, Kendal, Westmorland. (Tel: Kendal 21375) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, 14 Broad Street, Hereford, HR4 6AL. (Tel: 0432 3087)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Marlow 1 mile, Maidenhead 6 miles.

SEYMOUR COURT, MARLOW

A MOST ATTRACTIVE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE SITED ON THE BIRTHPLACE OF LADY JANE SEYMOUR



Additional features: Large games room, garden/reception room with fully fitted kitchen. Dressing room. Fine old Barn. Grounds and two paddocks.

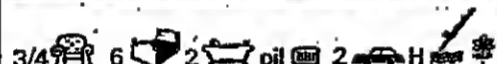
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 29 ACRES

Joint Sole Agents: HIBBERT & CO., 42 Bell Street, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire. (Tel: (049 12) 4488) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (18265/KM) T

SURREY-TADWORTH

Fine, elevated position, close to Walton Heath Golf Club. London only 17 miles.

A LUXURIOUS HOUSE OF QUEEN ANNE CHARACTER



Additional features: 4 secondary rooms ideal for staff flat. Old windmill and outbuildings.

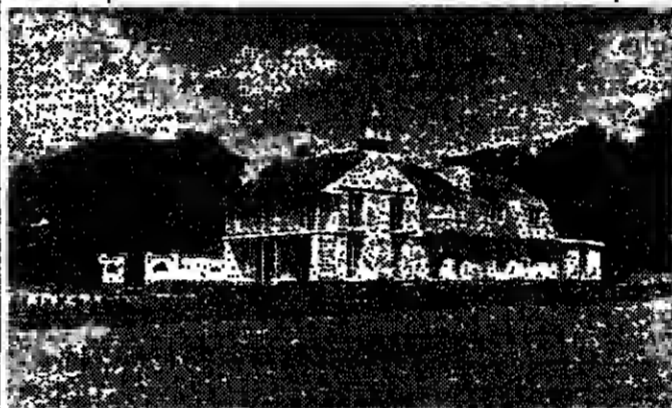
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 13 ACRES

Joint Agents: MICHAEL EVERETT & CO., 87 High Street, Epsom, Surrey. (Tel: (78) 24477) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (49641/ADB) T

BERKSHIRE/OXON BORDER

Occupying unique riverside position, Henley-on-Thames 2 miles.

DELIGHTFUL COLONIAL-STYLE HOUSE, WITH EXTENSIVE UNSPOILT VIEWS



2 reception rooms, principal suite of bedroom, dressing room, and bathroom, two other bedrooms, and bathroom, staff flat, gas central heating, garage for three.

Delightful garden with terrace, rose-garden, weeping willows, and lawns leading to 262 ft. river frontage.

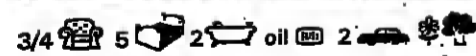
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 2½ ACRES

(66329/KM) T

SURREY-ST. GEORGE'S HILL

London 19 miles.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SITES ON ST. GEORGE'S HILL



Additional features: Sun terrace, outbuildings and small greenhouse. Two ponds with fountains, ornamental waterfall. Original underground reservoir converted to entertainments room.

OFFERS ARE INVITED FOR THE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 7½ ACRES

(66556/PRC) T

SURREY/SUSSEX BORDER

Green-belt Country, London 26 miles, Oxted 5 miles. (Victoria 45 minutes).

CHARMING HOUSE OF CHARACTER



3 reception rooms, 4 main bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Staff or guest suite with 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Oil-fired central heating, 2 garages. Extensive range of outbuildings including large barn suitable for conversion (subject to planning). Easily maintained garden including swimming pool, sauna, garden room, herd tennis court, pasture.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 16 ACRES

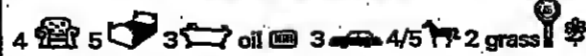
A Further 25 Acres Available (6814/KM) T

HAMPSHIRE-MEON VALLEY

With frontage to River Meon.

Winchester 12 miles, Petersfield 12 miles, Southampton 12 miles.

AN ATTRACTIVE REGENCY HOUSE WITH EXCEPTIONAL VIEWS



Additional features: Dressing room, nursery, staff flat. Stable block, squash court. Sunken walled kitchen garden. Paddock. 220 yard frontage to River Meon (single bank).

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 12 ACRES

(10266/KM) T

SUSSEX-LINDFIELD

On outskirts of village. Haywards Heath station 1½ miles.

ATTRACTIVE QUEEN ANNE COUNTRY HOUSE RESTORED AND RENOVATED AT CONSIDERABLE EXPENSE



Additional features: Staff wing. Attractive guest cottage with 4 bedrooms and planning consent for replacement with a major house. Fine, well maintained grounds intersected by Test carriers.

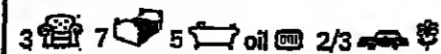
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 14½ ACRES

(51380/ADB) T

HAMPSHIRE-TEST VALLEY

Andover 4 miles, Winchester 10 miles (both with fast train services). M3 15 miles.

A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED AND WELL MODERNISED COUNTRY HOUSE WITH OVER ONE MILE OF SOME OF THE BEST TROUT FISHING ON THE TEST AND CARRIERS



Additional features: Staff wing. Attractive guest cottage with 4 bedrooms and planning consent for replacement with a major house. Fine, well maintained grounds intersected by Test carriers.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 14½ ACRES

(51380/ADB) T

SHROPSHIRE

Oswestry 3 miles, Ellesmere 11 miles.

A CHARMING PERIOD HOUSE IN A DELIGHTFUL ELEVATED SITUATION

Hall, 2 reception rooms, study, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Outbuildings including stabling. Gardens and Paddocks.

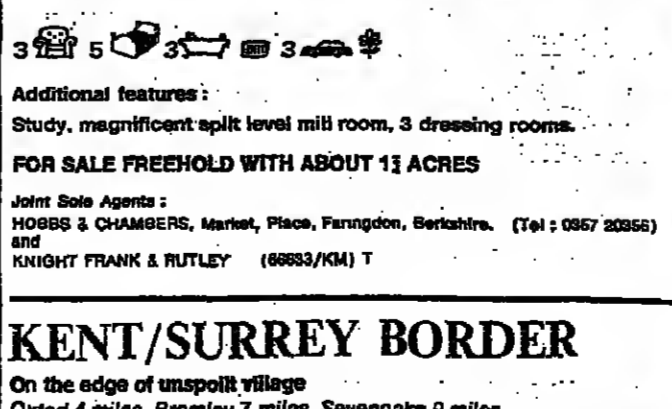
FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 13½ ACRES

Apply: HEREFORD OFFICE, 14 Broad Street, Hereford, HR4 6AL. (Tel: 0432 3087)

OXON/BERKSHIRE/WILTSHIRE BORDERS

Swindon 8 miles, M4 access 5 miles, and Paddington in 75 minutes.

A CHARMING PERIOD MILLHOUSE IN A SECLUDED SETTING



Additional features: Study, magnificent split level mill room, 3 dressing rooms.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 1½ ACRES

Joint Sole Agents: HOBBS & CHAMBERS, Market Place, Farnham, Berkshire. (Tel: 0567 20356) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (68683/KM) T

KENT/SUSSEX BORDER

Easy reach Tunbridge Wells. London 40 miles.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY SUITABLE FOR EDUCATIONAL OR INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES AND HAVING PANORAMIC VIEWS



Reception hall, 8 reception rooms, 40 bedrooms, 12 bathrooms, garage, and stable block with 2 flats over. Lodge, 4 cottages, squash court, swimming pool. Beautiful matured gardens, walled kitchen garden.

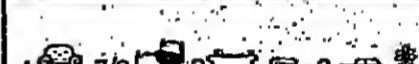
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 40 ACRES or would be sold with less cottages and land

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs R. H. & R. W. CLUTTON, High Street, East Grinstead, Sussex. (Tel: 0342 24151) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (66462/KM) T

SURREY-ST. GEORGE'S HILL

London 19 miles.

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE IN AN EXCELLENT POSITION ADJOINING THE GOLF COURSE



Additional features: Accommodation allows for a staff flat. Mature garden.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH OVER 12 ACRES

(57119/SW) T

CAMBRIDGESHIRE/HUNTINGDONSHIRE BORDER

5 miles St. Neots (Kings Cross 1 hour), and A1 Cambridge 10 miles. AN ATTRACTIVE AND UNUSUAL MOATED PERIOD FARMHOUSE



Additional features: Study and playroom. Good range of farmbuildings. Attractive gardens with paddock.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 5 ACRES

(68255/ADB) T

BERKSHIRE-HURLEY

M4 2½ miles. Marlow and Maidenhead 4 miles.

A LUXURIOUS MODERN HOUSE ON THE EDGE OF A GOLF COURSE AND OPEN FARMLAND



Additional features: Staff accommodation. Pasture paddock.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 3 ACRES

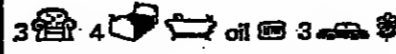
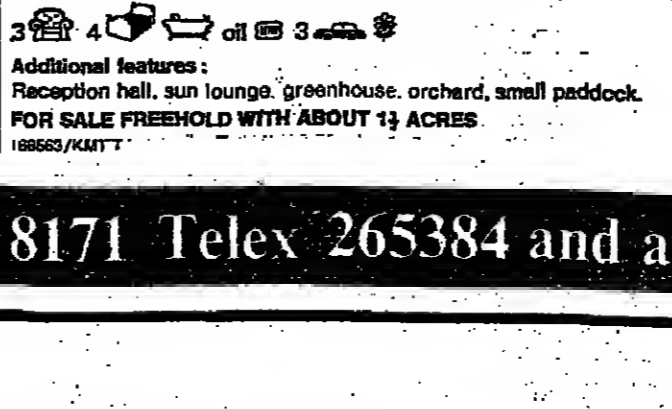
(68255/ADB) T

KENT/SURREY BORDER

On the edge of unspoilt village

Oxted 4 miles, Bromley 7 miles, Sevenoaks 9 miles.

AN ATTRACTIVE FAMILY HOUSE WITH FINE SOUTHERLY VIEWS



Additional features: Reception hall, sun lounge, greenhouse, orchard, small paddock.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 1½ ACRES

(68563/KM) T

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

SAVILLS

BUILDING SITE HOUSES

BROMLEY, KENT

EXCEPTIONAL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL SITE

WITH PLANNING PERMISSION FOR SALE BY TENDER 12 noon, Thursday, 6th June, 1974

GRAHAM TERRACE, S.W.1. Charming small house in quiet street off Eaton Terrace...

FLATS

EATON PLACE, S.W.1. 3rd and 4th floor maisonette with spacious rooms and roof terrace...

SLOANE STREET, S.W.1. Quiet and attractive 2nd floor flat overlooking Pavilion Road...

COLEHERNE COURT, S.W.10. Newly modernised ground floor flat. 2 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms...

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3. Excellent ground floor pied-a-terre overlooking garden square...

COTTESMORE COURT, W.8. Completely modernised 2nd floor flat in modern block...

VIEW TODAY Chatsworth Court, Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.8. Fine selection of well modernised flats...

EGERTON PLACE, S.W.3. A choice of three exceptional flats with spacious reception rooms...

ALLSOP & CO MONTPELIER STREET, SW7 1HE 01-584 6106

10A THURLOE PLACE LONDON SW7 2RZ 01-589 8641

ST. JAMES'S CLOSE, N.W.8. Superb 2nd floor flat in block overlooking Regent's Park...

ST. JAMES'S CLOSE, N.W.8. Superb 2nd floor flat in block overlooking Regent's Park...

GROSVENOR SQUARE (adjacent). Tastefully decorated flat in substantial block...

HOLLAND PARK. Three remaining well-planned luxury flats in modern block...

REGENT'S PARK, N.W.8. Skilfully modernised luxury flat in imposing purpose-built block...

CHISWICK, W.4. Spacious detached house designed by Sir John Lubbock...

BAKER STREET, N.W.1. Attractive two (2) floor flat in substantial block close to Regent's Park...

W.14 (adjacent Holland Park). Ultra modern house designed for easy management...

KENNINGTON WOODFORD SQ. Well situated in popular part of development...

KENNINGTON WOODFORD ROAD. Well situated in popular part of development...

BRITTON POOLE & BURNS 3 BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.3. 01-584 4231

SAVILLS LONDON RESIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT 5 MOUNT STREET, W1Y 8AQ Tel: 01-489 8644

Hampton & Sons

OLD HAMPSTEAD Close to the Heath. A delightful Queen Anne house of considerable charm...

HIGHGATE VILLAGE, N.6. A MODERN TERRACED, FAMILY HOUSE comprising 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, lounge/dining room...

FACING HAMPSTEAD HEATH AND THE HEATH. A large semi-detached family house...

GOLDERS PARK, N.W.3. IN A QUIET CUL-DE-SAC-DETACHED. An excellent modern house...

FLATS HIGHGATE, N.6, FACING THE WOODS. THE SOUTHWOOD HALL ESTATE. A SELECTION OF NEWLY MODERNISED LUXURY FLATS...

21 HEATH STREET, LONDON, N.W.3 01-794 8222

Humbert, Flint, Rawlence & Squarey

BELGRAVIA, S.W.1. An attractive end of terrace period property. 3/4 Bedrooms. 2 Bathrooms...

REGENTS PARK, N.W.1. Spacious Flat in Prestige Block. Second Floor. 4 Beds. Bath. Double Rec. Rm. Kitchen. Lift. Portacage...

CHELSEA, S.W.3. First Floor Maisonette near Cadogan Square in need of decoration. 3 Beds. Bath. 2 Rec. Rooms. Kitchen. Lease 99 yrs. G.R. £20 p.a. £40,000.

RUTLAND GATE, S.W.7. Charming 2nd Floor Pied a Terre in modern block facing gardens. Bed. Bath. Rec. Rm. Kitchen. C.H. Lease 85 yrs. G.R. £85 p.a. £17,500.

CHELSEA, S.W.3. Bright newly converted 3rd & 4th Floor Flat. 4 Beds. Double Rec. Rm. Kitchen. Bathroom. Lease 99 yrs. G.R. £100 p.a. £40,990.

ANSCOMBE AND RINGLAND 01-586 3111 SWELINGTON ROAD ST. JOHN'S WOOD N.W.5

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE. A modern detached cottage style FREEHOLD HOUSE with large vaulted garden. Car port. 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, study, kitchen, lounge, dining room, double garage...

Potters 47 Heath Street, Hampstead, NW2 Tel: 01-435 8075/8

PRESTIGE detached luxury family residences for sale Ingram Ave., N.W.11. £250,000

JOHN D. WOOD LONDON HOUSES

MORETON TERRACE, SW1. A modernized period house on a quiet street off Eaton Terrace...

CADOGAN LODGE, CADOGAN GATE, SW1. On the corner of Pavilion Road an individual new house in good style...

EDWARDES SQUARE, W8. Excellent family accommodation in a very quiet residential area...

ELM WALK, NW3. In a most tranquil position, back in the woods and overlooking the Regent's Park...

HIGHGATE, N6. A 2 bedroom period house, modernized throughout and in quiet location...

LENNOX GARDENS, SW1. A spacious second floor flat in this first class residential position overlooking the gardens...

BEDFORD GARDENS, W9. Large, sunny walled garden with lawn, playroom/studio, reached from dining hall and immaculate modern kitchen...

NOTTINGHAM TERRACE, NW1. Cleanest 5th floor flat in the quietest part of the Regent's Park...

PRINCE ALBERT ROAD, NW1. Luxury 2 bedroom flat with direct access to Regent's Park and Primrose Hill...

CHESTER SQUARE SOUTH, NW1. On the Park and therefore quieter side of the Close...

PHILLIPS, KAY & LEWIS 01-629 8811

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Who would believe you could sit in peace and quiet overlooking Chestnut trees and a church...

RUTLAND GATE, SW7. An extremely well decorated ground floor flat with the reception room facing west over this well known garden square...

COLEHERNE COURT. Spacious newly decorated and modernized ground floor flat overlooking the well known communal garden...

JACKSON, ROSE. CHELSEA. Attractive period house near the river, modernized since 1950...

RUCK RUCK. KENNINGTON, S.W.10. Attractive Period House near Garden Square...

KEY. A detached Victorian family house, on New Green in quiet location...

BLACKHEATH. Large Georgian house, 4 double bedrooms, bathroom, 2 w.c.s., 2nd floor, large hall, 2nd floor, 2nd floor...

GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND

FACING HAMPSTEAD HEATH. STANDING IN HALF ACRE GARDENS SITE backing on to woodlands...

ADJACENT REGENT'S PARK. A SPACIOUS MODERN FREEHOLD HOUSE with C.H. Air-conditioned...

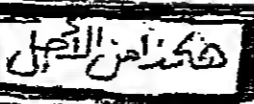
OLD HAMPSTEAD. IN THE HEART OF HAMPSTEAD AND WITHIN A FEW MINUTES OF HEATH AND TUBE...

HAMPSTEAD. AN ARCHITECT DESIGNED RESIDENCE ARRANGED AS TWO MAINTAINED OVER 10 YEARS...

PRESTON PARK, WEMLEY. Realistically priced at £16,500 for quick sale and completion...

NOTTINGHAM TERRACE, REGENTS PARK, N.W.1. A beautiful family maisonette situated in one of London's premier developments...

ALLSOP & CO. 88 St. John's Wood High St. London N.W.8. Tel: 01-722 7101



Appointments Vacant

iso on page 9

GENERAL VACANCIES

YOU WOULD LIKE TO HELP OTHERS BUT YOU HAVE YOUR CAREER TO CONSIDER.

IF THE AGED MAY BE ABLE TO HELP YOU TO DO BOTH, an organization is seeking a person who, by reason of Christian convictions and/or public service ideals, has demonstrated their real concern for others. The person should be open to give some years as a Youth Welfare Officer, and then, if you wish, to take up a permanent position in the Health Service, or in a similar organization.

Persons not yet 40, who are interested in the long-term position, the work of which is full of challenge and variety, and who are able to take on a variety of tasks, should apply to the Director, Health Service, at the following address:

Please telephone Ingrid Burch, 734 3012/439 4455.

The Honorary Personnel Director
Help the Aged
8-10 Denman Street, London W1A 2AF

GENERAL VACANCIES

Marshall Cavendish Ltd.

are looking for a

Young Graduate

with qualifications in Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, or a similar subject, to work as a sub-editor on their technical encyclopedia, "How It Works". Writing experience helpful. Salary £2,000 p.a. Please apply in writing to Liz Glaze.

MARSHALL CAVENDISH LTD.
58 Old Compton St.
London W1V 5PA

EXECUTIVE

RELANCE SERVICE GROUP

£2,000—£3,000 p.a.

We are looking for an enthusiastic young man aged 25-32 with previous managerial experience to head an area operation in Greater London. He will be responsible for the management of a sales team of female staff. The job involves frequent contact with existing clients and demands a good understanding of people.

Please send an application form to —
The Personnel and Training Executive
201 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
01-834 6153.

INFORMATION OFFICER

COMMUNITY WORK ORGANISATION

Y.V.F.P. is a national community work organisation with 23 projects throughout the country supported by £100,000 p.a. from the Government. The Information Officer will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, liaising with local people in education, housing, health, youth work and voluntary work. This post requires good experience of reference or information work in education, housing, health, youth work or community work. The Information Officer has a full-time Secretary's Assistant and is responsible for a budget and shares in the policy-making of the organisation.

Salary range from £2,000 to £3,100, 24 days' holiday.

Write immediately with details to Kathy Martin, Youth Volunteer Force Foundation, 7, Leonard St., London, E.C.2. Tel. 251 0316.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION

We require an experienced Accounts Manager to manage sales accounts department and prepare management reports to assist management in financial decisions. Successful applicant must have an analytical approach and the ability to initiate change. This is an opportunity for an Accountant, not necessarily qualified, to join an expanding national organisation providing an essential service to the industry. Salary range £2,000 p.a. Contributory Pension Scheme. Free Life Insurance.

Write or phone for details and application form:

The Secretary,
BRITISH SAFETY COUNCIL,
62-64 Chancellor's Road, Hammersmith, London W6 9RS.
Tel: 01-741 1231, Ext. 41.

ACCOUNTANT

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

needed for film association work. Opportunities for promotion into film and television accounting. Salary £2,500 p.a. by negotiation.

Please write giving details to:
Mrs. Gwendolyn Dunwoody Director,
The Film Production Association,
Narciso House,
27 Soho Square,
London W.1.

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

COMPILER

International publication requires compiler to work at home. Accountancy or banking background and one additional language essential. Box 3107 C. The Times.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT

needed by International Co. Dames & Moore. Salary to £2,750 p.a. plus benefits. V.A.T. exempt. Applications to: Miss J. E. D. Jones, 407 Strand, W.C.2.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ENGINEERING POSITION IN BELGIUM

with a large Engineering Co. specialising in air conditioning. At least 2 years' experience, 5 years' preferred. Complete responsibility for design and installation of air conditioning complexes. Bilingual—English and one other language.

Salary around £7,000.

Based in Brussels, to start immediately. Company will take care of red tape, removal expenses and all other details. Send curriculum vitae, photograph plus photos of refs. and qualifications to: —
Miss Jackie Sidwell, c/o Geocar Agencies
20 rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1000.

INFORMATION OFFICER

Chemical Industries Association invites applications for Information Officer to be responsible, under direction, for library and information services. Intelligence and a background in current industrial affairs rated as important as librarianship training/experience. "A" level in English, Chemistry and Mathematics or Economics required.

Further details and application forms from:
Miss R. Gerrie,
CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION LTD.,
93 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7TU.
or phone 01-735 3001

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

MIDDLESEX REGIONAL EXAMINING BOARD

In the Certificate of Secondary Education 33-63 Wembley Hill Road, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 8BB.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Applications are invited from men or women for the post of Administrative Officer on the permanent staff of the Board. The salary scale will be in accordance with N.J.C., including scales A.P. 23: £1,749-£2,340 (shortly to be reviewed) and the starting point will be determined in relation to the successful candidate's qualifications and experience.

The post will be concerned with the administration of the Board's Examinations in a group of subjects and the person appointed will be directly responsible to the Senior Assistant Secretary in charge of the subject Department of the Board's Secretary.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Board's offices. Completed application forms must be returned to the undersigned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

W. J. LEAKE, SECRETARY TO THE BOARD.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

METROPOLITAN REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Administrative Assistant. Salary £2,013-£2,244 (under review).

The duties are concerned with a variety of matters connected with C.S.E. Mode 5 examinations, membership of Panels and Committee, preparation of timetables and assistance with Committee work. Administrative and/or teaching experience is essential. Those who have already applied need not submit a second form.

Forms and further details should be requested by postcard, quoting reference "Post No. 11". Closing date: 15 May, 1974.

D. H. Board, Secretary to the Board, Metropolitan Regional Examinations Board, Lyon House, 104 Wandsworth High Street, SW18 4LE.

FREE INDIVIDUAL FACULTY OF DIVINITY

University of Aberdeen

Applications are invited from graduates who wish to study for a Divinity degree in the Faculty of Divinity. The Faculty offers a wide range of courses in Divinity, including courses in the Bible, Church History, and Divinity. The Faculty is a member of the University of Aberdeen and is a part of the Faculty of Divinity. The Faculty is a member of the University of Aberdeen and is a part of the Faculty of Divinity. The Faculty is a member of the University of Aberdeen and is a part of the Faculty of Divinity. The Faculty is a member of the University of Aberdeen and is a part of the Faculty of Divinity.

EDUCATIONAL TRUST

publishers of "Schools" (1973) and "Schools" (1974) are looking for a young man to work as a sub-editor on their technical encyclopedia, "How It Works". Writing experience helpful. Salary £2,000 p.a. Please apply in writing to Liz Glaze.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

City of London Polytechnic

Department of Law

The Department has vacancies for full-time LECTURERS in the following subjects:

COMMERCIAL LAW

TAXATION

CRIMINAL LAW

CARRIAGE

SUCCESSION AND ESTATE DUTY

CONVEYANCING

Appointments will be made at Lecturer 1 or 2 or Senior Lecturer level, according to the qualifications and experience of candidates. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, City of London Polytechnic, 100, Old Broad Street, London, EC2M 2JD. The closing date for applications is 17th May 1974.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

MEDICAL CARE RESEARCH UNIT

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE IN MEDICAL STATISTICS

This multidisciplinary Unit, sponsored by the Department of Health and Social Security, undertakes research into the provision, organisation and effects of medical care.

Applications are invited for the post of Research Associate (or Junior Research Associate) in Medical Statistics in the Medical Care Research Unit (tenable from 1st October, 1974, or such earlier date as may be arranged).

Applicants should be University graduates, with statistics forming a major part of their first degree or higher qualification. The appointment will be made at an appropriate level (effective from 1st October, 1974) according to age, qualifications and experience.

Junior Research Associate £1,569.51, £1,812 p.a.
Research Associate £2,118-£2,418 p.a.

Applicants with less than two years postgraduate experience are normally appointed to the Junior Research Associate grade. The appointment will be tenable for the period during which the Unit is financed by the Department of Health and Social Security, which currently extends to the 30th September, 1976.

Further particulars may be obtained from Professor D. J. Newell, Director, Medical Care Research Unit, 21 Clarendon Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 4AA, to whom applications, together with the names and addresses of two referees should be submitted by the 30th June, 1974.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Rhodesia

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

SENIOR LECTURESHIPS/ LECTURESHIPS IN GEOGRAPHY

(Two Vacancies)

Following on recent additions to staff appointments, the department will be gradually increasing its staff with a variety of posts. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Rhodesia, Private Bag 801, Tlokoeng, Rhodesia. The closing date for applications is 17th May, 1974.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Nottingham

DENTAL SURGEON

Applications are invited for the appointment of a DENTAL SURGEON to undertake the treatment of University students at the Dental Clinic, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, Notts. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a dental practice, together with a diploma in dental radiology and a certificate in dental radiography. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a dental practice, together with a diploma in dental radiology and a certificate in dental radiography. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a dental practice, together with a diploma in dental radiology and a certificate in dental radiography.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

WARMINSTER SCHOOL

(Recognised independent co-educational school for 450 children of whom 100 board)

The afternoon science applications for the post of science teacher which will become vacant from 1st January, 1975. Particulars of the appointment may be obtained from:

The Clerk to the Governors,
Warminster School,
Warminster,
Wiltshire BA12 8PP

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

PHYSICS

LONDON, S.E.21

DULWICH COLLEGE

Required for September 1974 a teacher to teach Physics to 10 to 12 inclusive Sixth Form. Salary in accordance with the Oxtch scales.

Accommodation does become available from time to time on the College Estate.

Applications should be addressed to the Master as soon as possible.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

CHAPLAIN

TAUNTON SCHOOL

SOMERSET

Following the appointment of the present Chaplain to be Director of the Bishop Project in January 1975, applications are invited for the vacancy.

Applicants, with curriculum vitae and references, should send them to the Headmaster, from whom further particulars are available.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

FACULTY OF CLASSICS

The Appointment Committee of the Faculty of Classics invites applications for the post of Lecturer in the field of Ancient Greek. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Queensland

LECTURER IN EDUCATION

Applications should have interests and qualifications in developmental psychology. Salary will range from £2,400 to £3,100 p.a. plus allowances. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Queensland, Australia. Closing date: 17th May 1974.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Birmingham

CHARLES HAYWARD

CHAIR OF GERIATRIC MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the newly established Professorship of Geriatrics in the Department of Medicine at the University of Birmingham. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Queen Mary College

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

DEPARTMENT OF RUSSIAN

Applications are invited for appointment as LECTURER in RUSSIAN. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Western Australia. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Western Australia. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Western Australia. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Western Australia. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Western Australia. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Western Australia. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Western Australia. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Western Australia. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Western Australia. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Western Australia. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Western Australia

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Western Australia. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

Meat and Livestock Commission

Commission

economist (£2,919-£3,703)

Applications are invited for the post of Economist in the Commission's Head Office in Bloomsbury, London. The duties include the collection, analysis and dissemination of economic information concerning the meat and livestock industries both in this country and in the E.E.C. The successful candidate should possess a degree in economics, agriculture or agricultural economics and have at least 3 years' experience in the analysis and interpretation of economic statistics in an advisory capacity. The successful candidate should possess a degree in economics, agriculture or agricultural economics and have at least 3 years' experience in the analysis and interpretation of economic statistics in an advisory capacity.

For further details and application form, please write to: The Establishment Officer, Meat and Livestock Commission, P.O. Box 44, Queensway, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.2. P.F.

British Museum

GRAPHIC DESIGNER

(£2,401-£2,713)

Applications are invited for the post of Graphic Designer in the British Museum. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

MARKETING

Career posts for men 19 to 27 in H.M.I.D. MARKETING & COUNSELLING. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus benefits. Applications to: Miss J. E. D. Jones, 407 Strand, W.C.2.

IS YOUR A WORTHWHILE JOB

Young men with ambition to succeed in business administration should apply for an appointment to one of our opportunities available through the following:

STELLA FISHER BUREAU
110/111 Strand, W.C.2
01-574 6444

BADGE OF SUCCESS

Just and highly ambitious to succeed in business administration should apply for an appointment to one of our opportunities available through the following:

STELLA FISHER BUREAU
110/111 Strand, W.C.2
01-574 6444

ORTHOPAEDIC TECHNICIAN

Required for the post of Orthopaedic Technician in the Department of Orthopaedics at the Royal Free Hospital. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

GRADUATE TRAINING

With your degree for good "A" or "B" you can join our Graduate Training Scheme. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus benefits. Applications to: Miss J. E. D. Jones, 407 Strand, W.C.2.

OFFICE MANAGER

Required for the post of Office Manager in the Department of Orthopaedics at the Royal Free Hospital. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

WEST KENT GOLF CLUB

Applications are invited for the post of Club Professional at the West Kent Golf Club. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

VACATION WORK

Temporary Assistants required for work in connection with the arrival of the 1974-75 session of the British Council. Applications should be sent to: The British Council, 1, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

A FISTFUL OF DOLLARS

Good opportunity for a young man 18-25 years of age to join a large American firm. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus benefits. Applications to: Miss J. E. D. Jones, 407 Strand, W.C.2.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

The Polytechnic of Central London

SCHOOL OF LAW

SENIOR LECTURER (2 POSTS)

LECTURER II (5 POSTS)

Applications are invited for the posts of Senior Lecturer and Lecturer II in the School of Law at the Polytechnic of Central London. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

OPPORTUNITY

FOR AN ALL-ROUND ROUGH DIAMOND EXPERT to secure a stable position at high salary as a buyer in one of the leading companies.

Applicant should describe present and past occupations and be able to produce first class references.

All information will be treated in strict confidence.

Write: Box 2509 C, The Times.

MANAGEMENT TODAY

For the best opportunity between leaving school and starting a career. The chance is that you are occupying a position that is not at all what you would like to do. You are in a position that is not at all what you would like to do. You are in a position that is not at all what you would like to do. You are in a position that is not at all what you would like to do.

SECRETARY/OFFICE MANAGER

Required for the post of Secretary/Office Manager in the Department of Orthopaedics at the Royal Free Hospital. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

BOOKKEEPER, £2,400

Supervisory experience preferable. Salary £2,400 p.a. plus benefits. Applications to: Miss J. E. D. Jones, 407 Strand, W.C.2.

MALE SECRETARY IRAN £4,500

Required for the post of Male Secretary in the Department of Orthopaedics at the Royal Free Hospital. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a university or other institution of higher learning.

AN OPPORTUNITY

Somewhere someone wants you. Let us assist in bringing the right employer and employee together. We have a list of over 1,000 companies and after an initial interview your details will be circulated.

Please telephone us for further particulars.—Management on the Move Ltd. 01-236 6412.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCA and Financial wanted urgently for 30 temporary assignments. Write to: The Accountancy Centre, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Tel: 01-475 2222.

Handwritten note: "اكتساب الارض"

PARLIAMENT, May 8, 1974

More equitable rate support grant formula promised

MR ASHLEY (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab) questioned the Secretary of State for the Environment on the progress of his study of possible changes in the rate support systems...

Detailed land proposals before end of year

MR ARTHUR JONES (Davenry, C) asked the Secretary of State for the Environment what would be done to bring land required for development into public possession...

Ulster call to end executive

The REV IAN PAISLEY (North Antrim, UUC) presented a petition signed by 313,000 electors of Northern Ireland...

Crimes of violence

MR ALEXANDER LYON, Minister of State, Home Office, in a written reply, said the provisional number of offences of violence known to the police in England and Wales in 1973 was 61,294...

Child car harness code

MR MULLEY, Minister for Transport, in a written reply, said the law relating to child seats, including child restraints, designed to prevent injury must be marked with a British Standard specification number...

Restricted prison diet

DR SHIRLEY SKILL, Under-Secretary of State for Prisons, in a written reply, said that between July 1973 and March 31 1974 the award of restricted diet was made on 278 occasions in prison service establishments...

North Sea oil companies likely to earn super profits

LORD STRATHGON and MOUNT ROXLEY (C), initiating a debate on North Sea oil and gas, said exploitation would not be achieved without almost super-normal efforts...

Farmers told: Beef must be sold at prices people can afford

MR PYM (Cambridgeshire, C), opening a debate on agriculture, said the charge the Opposition brought against the Government was that of irresponsible recklessness in their eagerness to try and acquire popularity in the short run...

Livestock industry at brink of disaster

MR SPICER (West Dorset, C), in a maiden speech, said that the farmer, faced with spiralling costs of every commodity he used, had seen his income at best static and often falling...

Unacceptable face of Abortion Act

MR GRYLLS (Sussex, North-West, C) said that the face of the Abortion (Amendment) Bill, he said it would strike down the general right to legislate on the abortion world...

Effective silencers

MR MULLEY, Minister of Transport, in a written reply, said: A test on the condition of silencers could make a contribution to reducing vehicle noise...

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons Today at 1: Lord Turner (Scottish) Bill and National Insurance Bill, committee House of Commons Today at 2: Finance Bill, second reading

return but also of consumers' need for supplies at prices they could afford. He hoped to play his part in working out such a system. The Opposition would have tried to negotiate an increase of 11.5 per cent in the United Kingdom price instead of the 6 per cent and would have operated intervention. He left the Government to decide what line with the rest of the Community as the Minister of Agriculture has arranged.

Auction prices

In the case of the pig situation the Government found on taking office that they had inherited a situation in which the pig producers had done nothing to solve. So far the market had not firmed up as the industry and the Government had been encouraging...

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons Today at 1: Lord Turner (Scottish) Bill and National Insurance Bill, committee House of Commons Today at 2: Finance Bill, second reading

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons Today at 1: Lord Turner (Scottish) Bill and National Insurance Bill, committee House of Commons Today at 2: Finance Bill, second reading

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons Today at 1: Lord Turner (Scottish) Bill and National Insurance Bill, committee House of Commons Today at 2: Finance Bill, second reading

PARLIAMENT, May 7, 1974

Attack on 'trigger-happy judicial finger' of Sir John Donaldson

MR FOOT, Secretary of State for Employment (Bbwy Vale, Lab), moving the second reading of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill, said that what they had sought to do and what he believed to be the pledge of the Labour Party to the trade union movement was that as swiftly as possible they should pass through the House...

One-sided

MR WHITELAW (Perth and Kinross, C) said that the Industrial Relations Act which was passed in 1971, was one-sided in that it placed the burden of proof on the trade unions...

Crisis

The 1971 Act was sometimes defended on the ground that it was unusable and irrelevant. But time and again over the past year or two there had been a crisis, almost an industrial standstill because of the operation of the Act...

Reserve pensions plan scrapped

MRS BARBARA CASTLE, Secretary of State for Social Services (Blackburn, Lab) made a statement about the basic pension provisions of the Social Security Act, 1973.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons Today at 1: Lord Turner (Scottish) Bill and National Insurance Bill, committee House of Commons Today at 2: Finance Bill, second reading

Handwritten note: "tha"

Handwritten note: "tha"

Handwritten note: "tha"

Handwritten note: "tha"

Handwritten note: "tha"

Handwritten note: "tha"

Handwritten note: "tha"

Handwritten note: "tha"

Handwritten note: "tha"

The most beautiful thing about it is that none of it's just for show.

Nothing's simply the whim of a designer. Not even the smallest detail like the position of the clock or the shape of an ashtray.



The Mercedes-Benz 450 SLC looks the way it does for practical reasons.

The body, though beautiful, is calculated to protect you in the event of an accident. With front and rear crumple zones and a central 'safety cell'.

The instruments are round because it makes them easier to read.

Even the fluting on the rear lights is to keep them free of dirt and rain.

If you've ever been dazzled by the look of a car, only to find the seats uncomfortable or the back window too small, you'll probably understand why we take this approach.

The fact is, with traffic getting worse each year, we think everything about your car should be designed to make driving easier, not add to the confusion.

It's no overnight job.

It takes years of research and testing to develop a car with exceptional handling, safety and comfort. Where everything's functional.

Even so, it'll probably be the appearance of the 450 SLC that attracts you first.

But if you're at all serious about driving, it'll be the reasons behind those looks that impress you most of all.



Mercedes-Benz

SPORT

Cricket
Boycott out in second over but Lumb stays for century

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire, with off first innings wickets in hand, are 235 runs behind Yorkshire.

Somerset recover with a last wicket stand

By Alan Gibson
LAUNCESTON: Lancashire, with all their first innings wickets standing, are 245 runs behind Somerset.

POL PROMOTERS ASSOCIATION
CERTIFIED PPA DIVIDENDS
All dividends are subject to recertifying and except where stated are in units of 10p.

Younis and Intikhab put Surrey on top

By Peter Marson
GUILDFORD: Surrey, with five first innings wickets in hand lead Nottinghamshire by 51 runs.

Indians have to struggle

LEICESTER: The Indians, with seven first innings wickets in hand, are 219 runs behind Somerset.

Century for Luckhurst

Kent used a century from Luckhurst as the springboard for maximum batting points on a good wicket at Worcester yesterday.

Football
Magdeburg score cup win over the holders

Rotterdam, May 8. — FC Magdeburg, became the first East German team to win a major European club soccer competition when they beat the holders, Tottenham Hotspur, 2-0 in the Europa Cup Winners Cup final here tonight.

Today's football

FA CUP: Third place play-off: Luton v. Ipswich.
EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' CUP: Final: Magdeburg v. Tottenham.

Real tennis
Holders have too much class for Oxford pair

By Our Real Tennis Correspondent
Charles Swallow and the professional Northwood Cripps, the holders, beat the Oxford University pair 6-3, 6-1, 6-1 to reach the semi-final round of the British open real tennis doubles tournament.

Tennis
No 2 seed forced into too many errors

Christopher Wells, aged 18, provided the big upset of the tennis tournament sponsored by Rothmans at Paddington yesterday when he beat Keith Hancock of Australia, the number two seed.

No finishing power even at the end

By Norman Fox
Liverpool: Liverpool's Liverpools spent last night at White Hart Lane looking back in triumph on their FA Cup win of last Saturday.

Boys' team offer unpaid post to Sir Alf

Sir Alf Ramsey, who was recently dismissed as England's manager, has been offered a job as manager of one of eight boys' teams to be formed in a boys' league at Leek, Staffordshire.

Games tests reveal body-building drugs

Random dope tests among athletes competing in the Commonwealth Games in New Zealand have revealed the use of body-building drugs.

Golf
When a round of 66 is commonplace

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent
Four players shared the lead after the first round at Worthing yesterday with rounds of 66, four under par.

Card of course

Table with columns: Hole, Yards, Par, Hole, Yards, Par. Rows include scores for various holes and a total score of 2894.

Offstage racket kills the drama

Below the known potential of the players in action and it is doubtful if even the rabid sports enthusiasts of North America will give such occasions the persistently massive support the promotional cards demand.



Reference: D. T. Jones (Caption)

SPORT



Attivo (left) wins the Chester Cup from Kambalda yesterday.

Attivo confirms real ability

By Michael Seely
It was like a fairy story come true at Chester yesterday afternoon, when the former leading...

...to a clear lead entering the straight.
In a snuffed sort of race for the Chester Oaks, which was run at a crawl in the early stages, the picture suddenly changed when William Carson dashed Diddale into the lead entering the straight. Keeping up the gallop, she won unchallenged by seven lengths and a neck from Mill's Bomb and Venushorn.

...to a clear lead entering the straight.
In a snuffed sort of race for the Chester Oaks, which was run at a crawl in the early stages, the picture suddenly changed when William Carson dashed Diddale into the lead entering the straight. Keeping up the gallop, she won unchallenged by seven lengths and a neck from Mill's Bomb and Venushorn.

Charlie Bubbles should earn a place at Epsom

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Charlie Bubbles, the winner of the Tote Free Handicap at Newmarket already this spring, will look likely to play the Derby field if as I expect he wins the Dec Stakes at Chester this afternoon.

...length by Tribal Feast. It is likely to start his favourite to win the Dec Stakes but the presence there may do dismay the owners of Bonnet and Whiskey both of whom are expected to run well.

...length by Tribal Feast. It is likely to start his favourite to win the Dec Stakes but the presence there may do dismay the owners of Bonnet and Whiskey both of whom are expected to run well.

...length by Tribal Feast. It is likely to start his favourite to win the Dec Stakes but the presence there may do dismay the owners of Bonnet and Whiskey both of whom are expected to run well.

...length by Tribal Feast. It is likely to start his favourite to win the Dec Stakes but the presence there may do dismay the owners of Bonnet and Whiskey both of whom are expected to run well.

Good prizes and record entry

Horse Show

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris
The Royal Windsor Horse Show proper opens today with a record entry of 2,314 for 89 classes with...

...length by Tribal Feast. It is likely to start his favourite to win the Dec Stakes but the presence there may do dismay the owners of Bonnet and Whiskey both of whom are expected to run well.

Three Lions go down with gastric trouble

Rugby Union

Sillofontain, May 8.—As the British Lions held their first official practice in South Africa yesterday, illness kept two players off the field and forced a third to leave halfway through.

...length by Tribal Feast. It is likely to start his favourite to win the Dec Stakes but the presence there may do dismay the owners of Bonnet and Whiskey both of whom are expected to run well.

...length by Tribal Feast. It is likely to start his favourite to win the Dec Stakes but the presence there may do dismay the owners of Bonnet and Whiskey both of whom are expected to run well.

...length by Tribal Feast. It is likely to start his favourite to win the Dec Stakes but the presence there may do dismay the owners of Bonnet and Whiskey both of whom are expected to run well.

Chester programme

Table listing race programs for Chester, including 2.15 SKEPTE STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £570: 5f), 2.45 ORMOND STAKES (£3,462: 1m 5f), 3.15 LADDER DRAGONARA MALTA HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,630-7f), 3.45 BEE STAKES (3-y-o: £2,616: 11m), 4.15 OULTON HANDICAP (E937: 6f), 4.45 EATON HANDICAP (E949: 11m).

Carlisle programme

Table listing race programs for Carlisle, including 2.30 HIGH STYLS PLATE (2-y-o maidens: £207: 5f), 3.0 BRANDRETH HANDICAP (3-y-o selling: £261: 6f), 3.30 SCAPLE HANDICAP (E443: 6m), 4.0 GRASMOOR HANDICAP (E465: 5f), 4.30 WINDMILL HANDICAP (E465: 5f).

Salisbury programme

Table listing race programs for Salisbury, including 2.0 DORSET HANDICAP (3-y-o: £689: 1m), 2.30 FULLERTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £119: 5f), 3.0 J. A. PEDEN HANDICAP (E930: 7f), 3.30 WINDMILL HANDICAP (E465: 5f), 4.0 CITY BOWL HANDICAP (E648: 11m), 4.30 WINCANTON PLATE (Div I: 3-y-o maidens: £345: 11m), 5.0 WINCANTON PLATE (Div II: 3-y-o maidens: £345: 11m).

Chester selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.15 Chigusa. 2.45 Freefoot. 3.15 Kings Bonus. 3.45 CHARLIE BUBBLES is specially recommended. 4.15 Vozitza. 4.45 Marzari.

Carlisle selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.30 Salts. 3.0 Be Admunt. 3.30 Carrom Prince. 4.0 Gold Pension. 4.30 Belmont. 5.0 Floor Show.

Salisbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Teaswin. 2.30 Meris. 3.0 Western Run. 3.30 FRIENDLY QUEEN is specially recommended. 4.0 Seven the Quadrant. 4.30 Drum Major. 5.0 Fond Hope.

Chester results

Table showing race results for Chester, including 2.15 RED DRAGON STAKES (C=2), 2.45 EATON HANDICAP (E949), 3.15 LADDER DRAGONARA MALTA HANDICAP (3-y-o), 3.45 BEE STAKES (3-y-o), 4.15 OULTON HANDICAP (E937), 4.45 EATON HANDICAP (E949).

Carlisle results

Table showing race results for Carlisle, including 2.30 FULLERTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £119: 5f), 3.0 J. A. PEDEN HANDICAP (E930: 7f), 3.30 WINDMILL HANDICAP (E465: 5f), 4.0 CITY BOWL HANDICAP (E648: 11m), 4.30 WINCANTON PLATE (Div I: 3-y-o maidens: £345: 11m), 5.0 WINCANTON PLATE (Div II: 3-y-o maidens: £345: 11m).

Salisbury results

Table showing race results for Salisbury, including 2.0 DORSET HANDICAP (3-y-o: £689: 1m), 2.30 FULLERTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £119: 5f), 3.0 J. A. PEDEN HANDICAP (E930: 7f), 3.30 WINDMILL HANDICAP (E465: 5f), 4.0 CITY BOWL HANDICAP (E648: 11m), 4.30 WINCANTON PLATE (Div I: 3-y-o maidens: £345: 11m), 5.0 WINCANTON PLATE (Div II: 3-y-o maidens: £345: 11m).

Salisbury

Table listing race programs for Salisbury, including 2.0 HORSEBACK BETTING LEVY BOARD STAKES (1st: £200: 5f), 2.30 GARDING LADY, 3.0 THE MALTINGS, 3.30 THE MALTINGS, 4.0 THE MALTINGS, 4.30 THE MALTINGS, 5.0 THE MALTINGS.

Salisbury

Table listing race programs for Salisbury, including 2.0 HORSEBACK BETTING LEVY BOARD STAKES (1st: £200: 5f), 2.30 GARDING LADY, 3.0 THE MALTINGS, 3.30 THE MALTINGS, 4.0 THE MALTINGS, 4.30 THE MALTINGS, 5.0 THE MALTINGS.

Salisbury

Table listing race programs for Salisbury, including 2.0 HORSEBACK BETTING LEVY BOARD STAKES (1st: £200: 5f), 2.30 GARDING LADY, 3.0 THE MALTINGS, 3.30 THE MALTINGS, 4.0 THE MALTINGS, 4.30 THE MALTINGS, 5.0 THE MALTINGS.

Turner captain on trip

Nicholas Turner, of St Brendan's, Bristol will captain the England school 19-20 rugby party...

...length by Tribal Feast. It is likely to start his favourite to win the Dec Stakes but the presence there may do dismay the owners of Bonnet and Whiskey both of whom are expected to run well.

Boxing

Finnegan finds it hard to discuss defeat

By Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent
Chris Finnegan will be only 30 on June 5, and yet someone asked him during training yesterday whether he would retire if he lost his return bout against John Conteh...

Rowing appointment

Brigadier J. G. Smith will be the executive secretary for the world rowing championships at Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham...

New Olympic events

Zurich, May 8.—The International Shooting Union today asked the International Olympic Committee to include two new competitions in the 1976 Olympic Games...

Norwegian's title

Oslo, May 7.—Sven Erik Paulsen became the first Norwegian to win the European boxing title when he knocked out the defending titleholder, the English champion, Les Barber...

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees defeated Oakland Athletics 3-1. Detroit Tigers defeated Cleveland Indians 3-1.

Hockey

England into semi-final after extra time

From Sydney Friskin
Madrid, May 8.—Wales 1 England 1. In a brilliant party of England's supporters almost drained the Club de Campo of its supply of champagne, the two teams celebrated their victory in the semi-final of the World Cup tournament...

Newton Abbot NH

2.0 Teaswin. 2.30 Meris. 3.0 Western Run. 3.30 FRIENDLY QUEEN is specially recommended. 4.0 Seven the Quadrant. 4.30 Drum Major. 5.0 Fond Hope.

Tuesday's results

Windsor racing
1.0 INDEPENDENT (11-10) 1m. 2.0 INDEPENDENT (11-10) 1m. 3.0 INDEPENDENT (11-10) 1m.

Redcar acceptors

Windsor racing
1.0 INDEPENDENT (11-10) 1m. 2.0 INDEPENDENT (11-10) 1m. 3.0 INDEPENDENT (11-10) 1m.

Football

FOURTH DIVISION: Torquay Athletic 1, Peterborough United 2.

Rugby Union

Wales 1 England 1

Cricket

SOUTHAMPTON: Ireland 214, England 124.

Chester racing

1.0 INDEPENDENT (11-10) 1m. 2.0 INDEPENDENT (11-10) 1m. 3.0 INDEPENDENT (11-10) 1m.

Shackles that preserve Brazil's image of tranquillity

The Russell Tribunal, which met in Rome last month, and found Brazil, Uruguay and Bolivia guilty of serious repeated and systematic violations of human rights and of crimes against humanity, was hardly a disinterested one. It was not made up of uninformed citizens plucked at random from the streets of Rome, but of men who have spent great deal of their lives in conflict with right-wing governments. There was Sr Juan Bosch the ex-president of the Dominican Republic, for example, and the ex-ambassador in the Allende Administration.

But the evidence brought forward was distressingly familiar—torture by electric shock, beatings, mutilations and mysterious disappearances, the sort of exorcism that a reporter beats constantly when travelling through those republics.

The Brazilian Government, with its largely successful attempts to create an image abroad of tranquillity and progress in order to attract foreign capital, reacts smartly whenever such accusations appear, and they have continued to appear regularly since the military took over in 1964.

In a letter to *The Times* on March 14, Bishop Butler and others recall that rarely in the recent history of Brazil has there been more thorough suppression of civil liberties anywhere than in the military rule of 1964. Each passing month, they claimed, had brought an ever-increasing number of substantial reports of the dismissal, banning, imprisonment, torture and exile of dissident individuals from every walk of life; of the harassment of peasants and Indian communities; the destruction of labour associations and even of the persecution of a church of 100,000 members. Officially Brazil had been the strongest defender.

In a private letter of reply, Sr Ronaldo Costa, the chargé d'affaires at the Brazilian embassy in London, wrote that he was saddened that false statements were accepted and believed and blamed "the existence of a large group determined to discredit Brazil's reputation abroad." He cites a case on *Le Figaro*, which published on March 7, 1972, an account by a supposed political prisoner, Gerard Francis Blum, who claimed he had been tortured. A few days later the newspaper apologized, said that he had never been in prison, had never been tortured and that the "accusation" was a figment of his imagination.

Sr Costa, while also dismissing the other charges, drew the bishop's attention to part of a speech made in January by General Geisel, the son of poor German immigrants who had just been inaugurated as the new president. The general gave a warning that Brazil now part of international affairs, could not escape the difficult phase that the world was facing, particularly the "undisciplined violence, destructive and irrational, which is undermining the bastions of society". There would be no compromise to be studied and pragmatic sense of priorities in a manner that did not sacrifice tomorrow in favour of immediate benefits.

The false, lurid tale in a Paris newspaper does not, of course, prove that stories of torture are untrue, while the new president would seem to be suggesting that, after 10 years of military rule, Brazil is still not ready to allow its people their traditional freedoms and is determined not to pause in its race to get rich quickly. Reforms will have to wait.

Undoubtedly the country is getting rich; everything else is secondary. Brazilian diplomats abroad all seem to be economists, reeling off endless statistics, their eyes gleaming with pride. The business of Brazil is business, and that's that. Lines of cars crawl bumper to bumper along the once quiet streets of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo; tall buildings thrust up in every direction, and there is confident talk about Brazil in the end, a certain nobility, over the rest of Latin America and of becoming a world power by the end of the century.

There has been, without doubt, torture in Brazil during the past 10 years, but the military line has been that it was never official policy. Amnesty International and the Roman Catholic hierarchy have both published evidence, and the former gave the figure of 1,000 people alleged to have been tortured between 1963 and 1972. Now and then a trial is allowed to be reported in the censored newspapers in which policemen are charged with and found guilty of murdering prisoners.

The opinion of many mainly professional Brazilians, whom I talked to then last November before the new president had been inaugurated, was that many unimportant people had been taken place and there was little opposition left for the military to worry about. Their cruel period, they thought, was probably over.

There was optimism among those who remembered the more enthusiastic days, albeit less efficient, when the politicians were in power, that perhaps General Geisel might move towards restoring some freedoms. Each of the three military presidents since 1964—Castelo Branco, Costa e Silva and Médici—had all promised to restore democracy but not one of them attempted to bring it about.

There are no signs that General Geisel is any different. The military has imprisoned dissidents, imposed censorship and held trials of political prisoners in secret. It still rules under emergency acts which gives it unlimited power, and it has created a government party, automatically elects the man the military selects. The old joke, "There is a Yes Party and a Yes Sir Party", is still going the rounds.

This denial of free expression inevitably brings examples of ingenuity, absurdity and audacity. Anxious not to give too much emphasis to the coup d'état in Chile last October, the censor instructed the newspapers not to use headlines, that by using no headlines and running the news in four columns from the top of the front page to the bottom. A love song with the refrain, "In spite of you" was banned, since too many people were singing it about the government. And a Frenchman made his own private protest in the streets of Sao Paulo last year with completely blank banners. He explained to the police that he wanted Brazilians to ask questions and create in their minds slogans for the banners.

David Wigg

Spy in the Chancellery gave Herr Brandt his chance to bow out

Bonn. The resignation on Monday night of Herr Willy Brandt as Chancellor of West Germany brings to a sadly sensational close a government career without parallel.

It is a supreme irony that the man who added the word *Ostpolitik* to the international political vocabulary should be brought down by the discovery of an East German spy among his closest advisers. It was Herr Brandt, after all, who persuaded his countrymen to accept as a fact of life the very existence of a separate East Germany, and thus opened the door to world recognition of what had hitherto been a pariah state.

Why did Herr Brandt resign? In his letter to the President, he makes it clear that he regards the responsibility for what he calls the "negligence" which allowed the alleged spy, Herr Günter Guillaume, to become his personal assistant for party matters despite warnings from the security services, as his alone.

Thus what appears at first sight to be a sordid conclusion to an inspiring life story gains, in the end, a certain nobility. Herr Brandt's final legacy to his countrymen, as they prepare to celebrate 25 years of democracy in the western half of the old Reich, is a lesson in democracy and a demonstration of the principle of responsibility for the actions of subordinates which again has no parallel.

The discovery of a spy in the Chancellery's ante-room, while embarrassing and damaging in the short term, does not compare with the contents of the White House tapes. Yet Mr Nixon remains in office with a bunch of roses from his supporter in parliament and his letter from President Helmut Schmidt releasing him from his duties.

The discovery of "the spy in the Chancellery" therefore cannot be accepted as the whole story behind the shock Herr Brandt gave the world by his sudden departure. The real cause lies within his own personality, which drove him to commit an act of political suicide over an issue which many a lesser leader would have understood with ease. To retract Heron in Lübeck in He was born in Lübeck in

December 1913, the son of an unmarried woman. By the age of 17 he was active in the ranks of the Social Democrats. He found it necessary to leave Germany soon after Hitler came to power to avoid persecution or worse by the Nazis, and spent the period up to the end of the war in Sweden and later Norway, where he joined the resistance. He returned in Germany in 1945 in the uniform of a Norwegian army major and covered the Nuremberg trials as a journalist. Although few will admit it, many of his countrymen regard his escape and wartime record as akin to treason.

This sounds astonishing, but I have come across this reaction so often here that its importance cannot be overstated. The spotless war record which left his hands clean and his conscience clear when it came to reconciliation with some of the principal victims of Nazi aggression and atrocity in eastern Europe was an unstated but very real political disadvantage at home.

But he overcame his disadvantageous birth, and his open assertion in a religious youth that he had no faith, to rise rapidly within the Social Democratic Party in West Berlin, of which he became governing mayor in 1957. He held that

post for a heady period of 10 years during which he became the living symbol and inspiration of a beleaguered city. It was inevitable that he would become chairman of his party, as happened in 1964. His defeat in the 1965 federal election was followed by a heart attack and a deep depression of a kind which showed signs of being returned in recent months.

In 1966 he became Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor in the "grand coalition" government led by the Christian Democrats. Through the SPD left betrayed by this uneasy alliance, the voters learned that the party could be entrusted with high office without catastrophe.

In October, 1969, therefore, he formed a new coalition with the Free Democrats and formed the first postwar SPD-led government with a majority of 12. Within a matter of hours it became clear that the new Chancellor had it in mind to change the course of German history by settling the long overdue account of reconciliation with eastern Europe.

Within a year, non-aggression treaties had been concluded with Russia and Poland, Herr Brandt had exchanged visits with the East German Prime Minister of the time, Herr Willy Stoph, and the *Ostpolitik* proceeded from triumph to triumph. In 1971, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1972, the general relations treaty with East Germany was concluded, and last year a treaty with Czechoslovakia annulling the 1938 Munich agreement. West Germany could at last take its place at the United Nations.

But the strains of the *Ostpolitik*, large defection by government deputies it caused, led to the collapse of his first administration in the autumn of 1972. Herr Brandt was forced to engineer the first premature election in West German history. This bitter experience was washed away when the SPD won the biggest electoral support of its century of existence. When the second coalition with the Free Democrats was formed in November, 1972, therefore, it looked as though Herr Brandt could spend as long as he liked, or even lived, in the Palais Schaumburg.

Six months later it had all turned sour. The *Ostpolitik* was all but over, yet the eastern Europeans were as nasty as ever. Herr Brandt, knowing what he had achieved to be irreversible, was able to accept the setbacks. Many ordinary people could not. But he grew disillusioned, depressed and disgusted by the bickering within the coalition and also inside his own party over the shape and execution of the proposed internal reforms they had been elected to carry out.

Early this year he walked out of a cabinet meeting in outraged silence, leaving his ministers to work out for themselves, more than an hour later, that he was not coming back. His party sank in the polls because he would not give a lead.

It is not often that one can forecast the resignation of a perfectly fit, universally admired statesman with a large parliamentary majority within six months of his taking office. By the beginning of this year it became safe to predict that Herr Helmut Schmidt would take over within 12 months. Had there been no spy in the Chancellery, Herr Brandt would have found some other reason to go, for with the *Ostpolitik* complete, he knew his work was done.

Who will keep London from grinding to a halt?

Faced with an acute shortage of labour, London Transport last year asked the Department of Employment if it would be possible to recruit staff from outside the European Economic Community.

"I was advised by the department there was virtually no hope," said Mr J. E. Mortimer, the number of the executive responsible for personnel and industrial relations.

On May 1, London Transport officials went to the department, accompanied by union officials, this time to see Mr Fox. One proposal being discussed in London Transport for staff on the bus service was the "Phase Three" and put 20 per cent on its pay bill. A scheme to attract more bus staff is still being worked out.

The two approaches demonstrate the dilemma facing not only London Transport but other industries which have been helped in the past by cheaper immigrant workers and where labour is now short.

London Transport, like the hospital service, would suffer chaos were it not for immigrant workers. To overcome previous shortages London Transport recruited over 4,600 West Indians, the vast majority from Barbados, from 1956 until the gateway on immigration in the late 1960s.

The scheme was well organized. Barbadian government officials, with knowledge of the sort of people required, selected them in Barbados and lent money for their air fares. In London 10 years ago I accompanied one batch of recruits when they were met at London Airport and taken by coach to selected lodgings. The accommodation I saw was comfortable and friendly.

London Transport gave the men a chance to adjust and a good basic training. The scheme was a success, Mr Mortimer says. Coloured workers employed by London Transport have made a good contribution to our system. Such evidence as we have (separate records are not kept for coloured people) is that the labour turnover is lower than for white workers. Today, however, the labour shortage is worse than ever, with resulting delays on

buses and trains bringing complaints from the public.

There should be more than 480 Underground trains a day during peak hours on the main system. It is having quite a struggle to run over 400 trains on "occasional" says Mr Mortimer. "On the buses more than per cent of our scheduled services in 1973 couldn't be operated because of staff shortages. London Transport are a 7,000 men and women short.

Many employees feel that seeking to solve the shortage by introducing immigrant labour only disguises it. They put out that over the past 20 years the number of bus crews has halved, despite the arrival of the immigrants. Some feel the introduction of more immigrants would keep down wages and defer the day of reckoning.

So on May 1, London Transport asked the department if it could, in effect, buy a piggy bank which would not, however mean 20 per cent in the pay packets. The package being put forward includes payments for anti-social behaviour but also benefits as more travel concessions.

Thus, London Transport is faced with a difficult re-orientation wherever labour is short as immigrants work. If they manage to attract more workers, someone else will have to go short. London Transport feel however, that their is a vital service. Without London will grind to a halt. The workers in London are as "the miners of London". It is not surprising that hotel and restaurant trade should also have tried to get the Department of Employment to allow in more immigrants. Yet always by workers from outside the EEC and that some firms are as far away as the Philippines and Korea for labour.

There remains a quasi-fundamental to British policy to get more British staff, money is needed. For firms to pay more in an effort to attract each other for scarce labour inflationary. Is it then right Britain's economy to be secured by the import of labour from abroad in the jobs where the presence of immigrants has kept wages down?

Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent



Chancellor Brandt with Herr Günter Guillaume, who is now accused of spying for East Germany.

Dao van der Vat

Time now for Ulster to assert its independence

The one certain fact about Northern Ireland is that things are getting worse not better. Despite the efforts of successive British Governments and Secretaries of State and though in no small measure to anti-Irish elements such as the IRA and UVF, feeling against the Republic is running higher, and among many Roman Catholics, than at any time since 1914.

Hugh Mulrooney recently suggested that the options were Irish Unity or Chaos; and many people this side of the Irish Sea would welcome unity if only because a few miles of sea seems a sensible sort of frontier, while nearly 300 miles of field, bog and woodland does not. Unhappily this thesis ignores the plain and obvious fact that nearly a million Protestants were willing to fight to prevent Dublin rule before the First World War and would unquestionably do so again if the threat were ever posed. Such a suggestion, if implemented, would thus convert a Kingdom civil war in the United Kingdom into a certain civil war in the Republic.

The classic contention of the south is that the 32 counties form a geographical entity, while the north is a political accident. As an assessor Cruise O'Brien courageously pointed out in his *States of Ireland* there is no warrant to support

this assumption. The Iberian Peninsula, for example, has a sharply defined integrity, yet nobody suggests Portugal should be ruled by Spain. After all, the Treaty of Independence was taken over briefly from 1581 to 1640; that period is now termed "the 60 years captivity". Yet despite the Republic's acceptance of Ulster's status in the 1925 Treaty (which is incidentally binding under the Treaty of Rome) their 1937 Constitution explicitly laid claim to the Six Counties in Articles 2 and 3. This is bitterly resented by almost all Ulstermen; and, notwithstanding the present Taoiseach's handsome pronouncement on the subject, deep suspicion of the Republic's motives will remain, driving two-thirds of the population to adopt a "British" stance, nearly so much out of innate love of Britain as in self-defence.

But if the Irish have displayed lack of imagination here, we have also. Over the years our attitude seems to have been "Ireland was once part of the United Kingdom: 26 Counties opted out, but that is no reason why anyone else should opt out. This lofty posture drives the remaining third of the population into an "Irish" stance, again as a defence mechanism. Thus Dublin and London have pursued a line calculated to accentuate Northern Ireland

differences rather than foster that which should unite the people—namely being Ulstermen. Is it not time then that both Britain and the Irish Republic should renounce any claims to Ulster now or in the future and leave Ulstermen subject to joint guarantees and an entrenched constitution, to rebuild their own country with the *raison d'être* of both IRA and UVF removed? Their beautiful land has been far too long the cockpit of an ill-concealed, outdated Anglo-Irish rivalry and enough is enough.

All the options canvassed by Ulster independence is the least popular—appealing to only 4 per cent of the electorate at the last public opinion poll—but that is not to say that it is ridiculous, simply that it has never been seriously considered. Yet there is an eminently respectable precedent in the history of Belgium. In 1815 the Congress of Vienna, in order to remove the Low Countries from France's sphere of influence, ceded Belgium to the Netherlands, but this arrangement failed to work because of the hostility between the Northern Flemish Protestants ("Orangemen") and the Southern Walloon Catholics; and extensive civil disturbances took place. Here you have all the ingredients of the Ulster situation—racially allied to religious and cultural, cleavage

with no clearly defined linguistic border and outside powers seeking an advantage. In the event, following a brief rebellion, independence under a carefully contrived constitution was granted in 1830.

Although no one expected the usual country to survive as an independent state, once the two communities, deprived of either Nordic or Latin support, had to live together to survive, they did so with a minimum of friction. Indeed with the passage of time a wider unity, the Benelux Federation, has come into being. Would it not be possible to restore a unity within a diversity by working for an English-speaking Benelux within the EEC consisting of an independent Britain, Ireland and Ulster with a Council of the British Isles? Such a body would be much less emotive to an Ulster Protestant, than that envisaged at Sunningdale.

In practice no use of value between Ulster and the United Kingdom would be broken any more than would any link with the Republic. To prove this it is only necessary to point out that no British interest has been damaged by the Republic's independence. An Englishman can settle in Dublin, run a business, be elected to the Dail, send his children to school in England, then into the services of the Crown, if he so chooses: sim-

ilarly nearly a million Irishmen have elected to live in this country, and many of them served with distinction in the Second World War. It is moreover perfectly possible for a peer to serve in the legislatures of both England and Ireland simultaneously—and one does so. Joint reciprocal citizenship, therefore, could ensure that Ulstermen could enjoy all rights in whatever part of the old United Kingdom they chose to live.

So, far from weakening the new Ulster power-sharing executive—the one positive achievement of the past six turbulent years—the securing of formal ties with both London and Dublin should serve to strengthen it by the links, both formal and informal, that would grow in their place.

There would remain the question of defence, and here both the United Kingdom and the Republic would have to agree, preferably as a joint operation, for a number of years by policing the border, which would tend to remain if only to prevent the smuggling of livestock. But it should be a simplified border, not the old county boundaries have neither geographical nor ethnic relevance. In a spirit of give and take, then, Catholic salients in Armagh, Fermanagh and Tyrone should be handed to the Republic and the predomi-

nantly Protestant tip of Monaghan should be ceded to Ulster. The line of Lower Lough Erne, Upper Lough Erne and the old Ulster Canal is considerably shorter than the existing border and can only be crossed by dry-shod at 15 places instead of anywhere along the border. One in this sector. Recognition of a sensible frontier by all concerned seems a better way of taking it out of politics than allowing a Referendum every 10 years and endemic civil war in between.

Anyone who goes to Trillickham or Landsowne Road must sense that more things unite Englishmen and Irishmen than divide them, and might well conclude that the Anglo-Irish quarrel is one that should never have been. Yet always at the heart of the dispute has been the question of Ulster and its identity. Might it not be best for all parties if Belfast concluded that identity in independence with the full concurrence and support of both London and Dublin? This proposal accords more with the realities of the Ulster situation than either integration with the United Kingdom or with the Republic, but it is an option available that has never been given consideration.

David James
The author is Conservative MP for Dorset North.

habitat

We developed this design from the original "Ship's Decanter". The low centre of gravity keeps it stable when the ship is rolling. The ground stopper stops sherry and spirits from evaporating. Most wine will benefit from decanting. It gets the air into it—releasing the flavour.

Our Paris goblet is so called because virtually every French restaurant and bistro uses them. The classic 'bowl' shape helps to contain the bouquet of the wine.

Habitat is open until 6pm (at least) daily.

£2.35

18p.

Habitat is open until 6pm (at least) daily.

SEND 20P PER COPY TO BOX 25, WINDMILL FORD, BUCKINGHAM.

HABITAT SHOPS AT: BRIMINGHAM, BOURNEMOUTH, BRIGHTON, BRISTOL, BROMLEY, CHELSEA, CROYDON, GLASGOW, GUILDFORD, KINGS CROSS, LEICESTER, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, MANCHESTER, NOTTINGHAM, WALLINGFORD, WATFORD.

The Times Diary

Frightening the life out of us all

and Yugoslavia, but we were both recalled a recent flight on Camerounian Airlines.

The British Airways Jumbo was nearly full, with people presumably escaping before the time of saturated fats scheduled for the following day. It was an uneventful flight, the tedium relieved slightly by the film "Woolly Allen's Sleeper". It was a little impossible. It is set 200 years into the future, when, according to the fictional plot, it has been discovered that things previously thought bad for you—things like cream, fatty steaks and tobacco—are the disease, but diet was the one which concerned our speaker.

It was no use waiting until the first signs of trouble appeared, we were too late. Cutting cholesterol and saturated fats should begin now. The best substitutes are sunflower oil, vegetable oils and the kind of soft margarine high in polyunsaturated fats. We should cut fat from meat, drink milk instead of cream and eat only three eggs a week.

Eggs are high in cholesterol. Experiments, we were told, are under way to produce an egg low in cholesterol, taking some fat out of the yolk and replacing it with sunflower oil. This makes an egg acceptable for eating but not as yet, for making cakes.

Finally, there was a discussion about some members of the medical profession are said to be sceptical about the role of cholesterol and saturated fats in causing heart disease. There were even sinister hints about pressures by dairy farmers' interests to have the evidence discounted.

White plague

Similar dark hints were dropped by Stammer when we met him early next morning. He spoke of "underground propaganda" by the dairy industry. "They don't like us," he said. "Consequently, he claimed, dairy people had falsified his case. They accused him of advocating a diet excessively high in

that 700,000 Americans died of this disease every year, a quarter of them under 65.

For every fatal heart attack, one or two people suffer from non-fatal events of varying gravity. "The people who have been attacked and are unwell enough to drop dead immediately—they're the real problem."

At the moment the disease affects mostly men but its incidence among women is growing. Stammer believes this is due to the increase of cigarette smoking among women and also perhaps to the use of the contraceptive pill. There is tentative evidence, he said, that the pill could be a contributory factor.

A large problem was how to alert people to the danger without creating mass hysteria. "You want to avoid anxiety and to stop people presenting themselves unnecessarily at consulting rooms." The symptoms of acute indigestion and a heart attack are hard to distinguish. When President Warren Harding died from a heart attack his death certificate said the cause was "acute indigestion complicated by a hardening of the arteries."

Stammer concluded: "Heart disease is the great white plague of the second half of the twentieth century—just as TB was for the nineteenth century."

Stress

Chicago is the centre of the heart disease prevention industry. A symbol of this is Science and Industry—a 16-foot high model of a heart which visitors can walk inside to see how it works.

We visited the offices of the Chicago Heart Association, a voluntary body which educates people for heart risk factors.

advises on precautionary diet and organizes events like last November's Heart Attack Prevention Week in the city.

There were given copies of the American Heart Association's book on an attractive volume of more than 400 pages costing £3.50. On the cover it boasts: Good health as well as good flavour built into every recipe. There were also told of a two-week pilot study in some schools, arranged by the local association, which involved cutting the amount of saturated fats in school catering. Only 8 per cent of pupils, it was said, had refused to drink skimmed milk instead of the ordinary milk.

The object is to get at people while they are young and so increase more sensible eating habits. "By years schools have been getting free butter from surplus prices encouraged by this has given children a taste for butter which many of them never lose. The association is also working on hotels and restaurants, trying to get them to offer a "heart-healthy menu" low in cholesterol and saturated fats, alongside their normal menu.

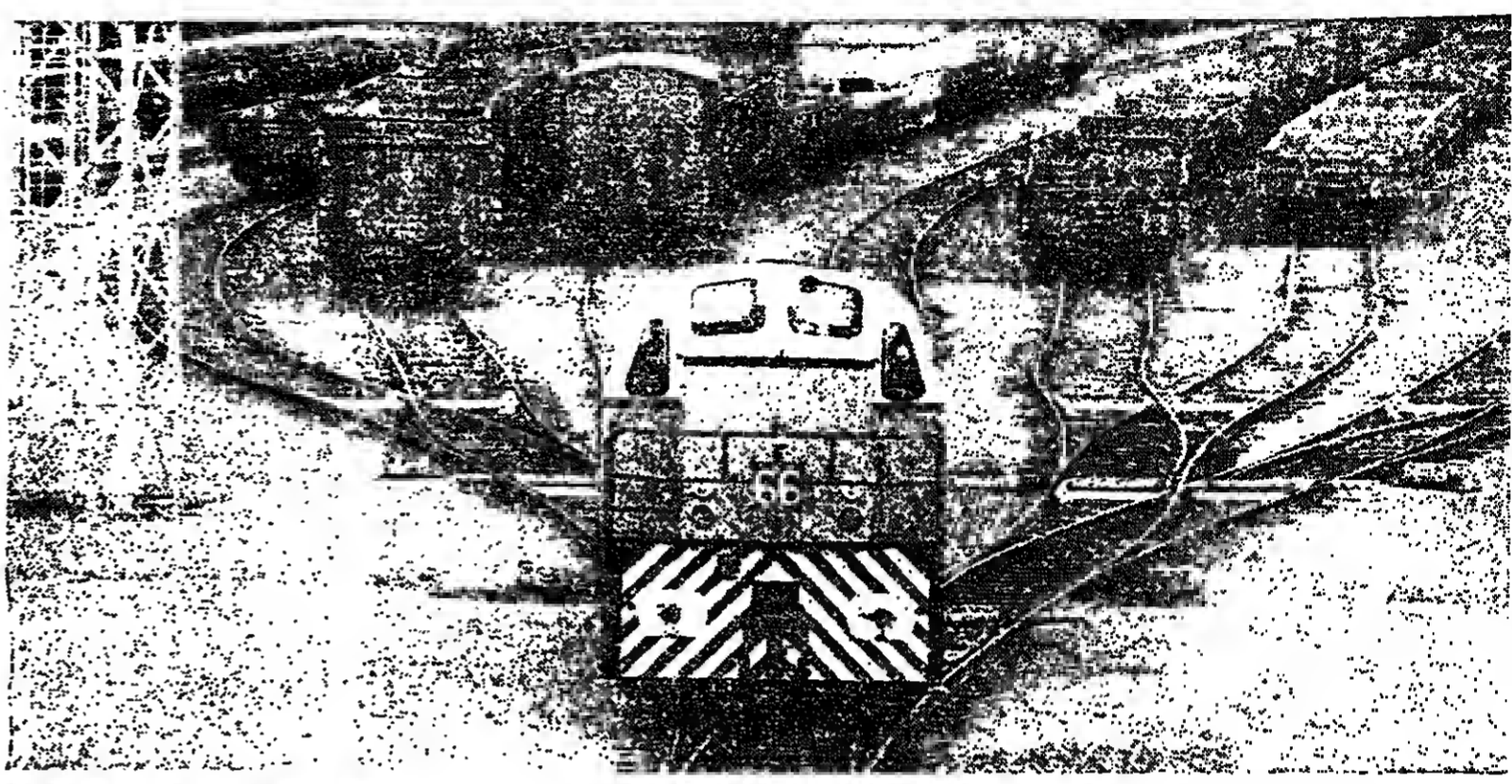
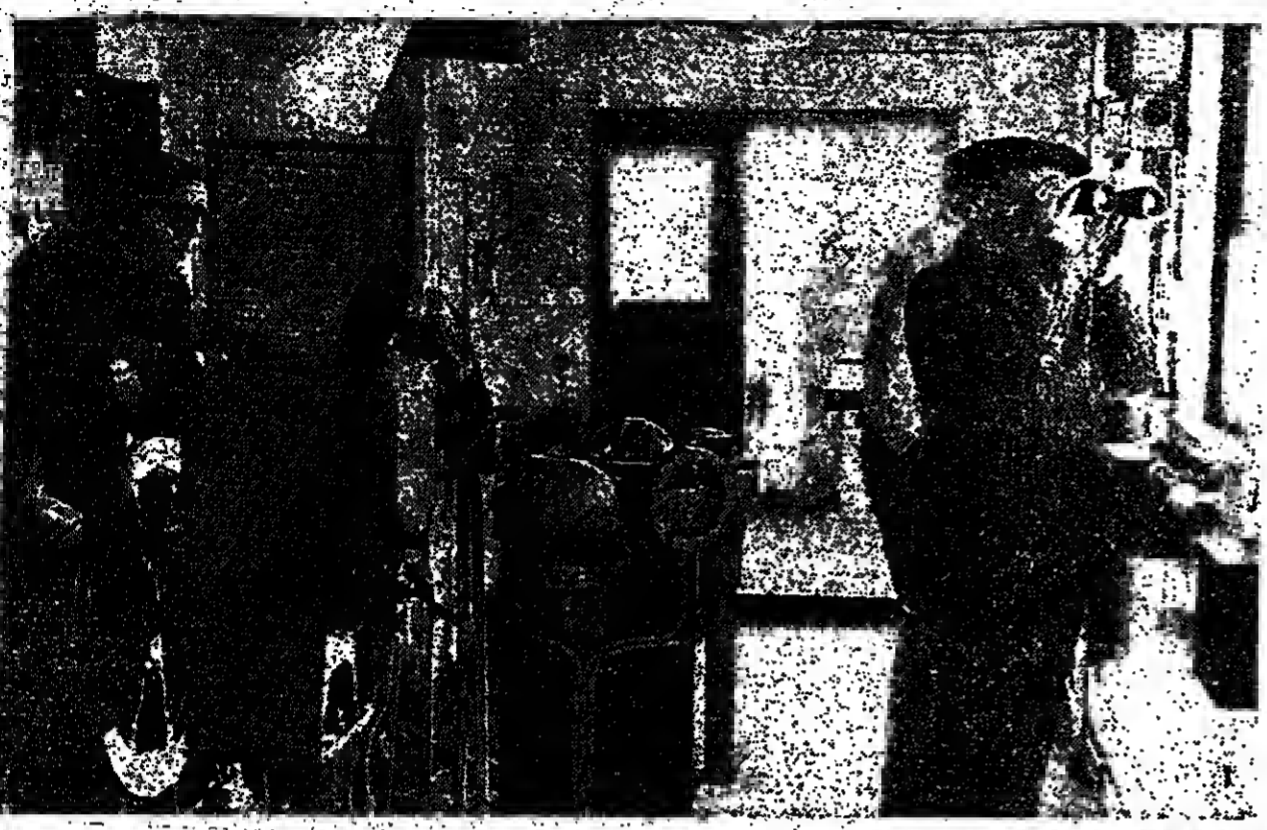
At the association, we learnt that this month has been designated National High Blood Pressure Month in the United States. Clearly the purpose of giving us all this startling information is not to increase the incidence of stress and hypertension among visiting reporters, but I fear that would be its effect.

I am clinging precariously to point one of a pamphlet called "Blood Pressure—part of the massive documentation we have been given so far. Try not to worry," it says. I try.

PHS

Export Corridors of the World

FRANCE



By ship and by rail the goods flow in and out of France. Left: on the bridge of a French ship off Marseilles. Right: railway sidings at the Dunkirk port complex.

Energy crisis turns a healthy overseas surplus into a deficit

by Richard Wigg
France last year achieved for the first time third place in the world league of exporting countries, after the United States and West Germany and alongside Japan. It had thus overhauled Britain, which held that third place only three years before.

field of looking forward comfortably to an export surplus of 8,000m francs for 1974. France now faces a likely deficit of 18,000m to 20,000m francs on its foreign trading balance.

previous figure of 15,000m francs was estimated to cost even with this saving, some 45,000m francs for the year. (That figure obviously depends on future movements of oil prices.)

countries, headed by West Germany, France's chief trading partner, and 55 per cent went to EEC countries. A feature of the year was a loss of ground to both Germany and the United States, made up particularly in the first 10 months of the year by a 48 per cent expansion of French exports to the United Kingdom, which surged ahead dramatically after Britain's entry.

months in which a large proportion of French export business is conducted. The most important measure provides for additional loans through the official Credit National organization at interest rates below 10 per cent on condition that firms take a binding engagement to increase their exports. Another proposal, announced with a considerable flourish, is to permit French firms to set off up to half on their investments overseas as exempt from company tax profits (instead of a third) has been toned down, evidently to avoid falling foul of the EEC export regulations.

The French Government has also marked out for special export efforts certain potential markets in developing countries possessing considerable raw material resources, such as the Middle East, oil states and others like Malaysia, Indonesia, Brazil, Venezuela, Nigeria and Zaire.

after the oil crisis broke, the French authorities have not developed their thinking along aggressive trade expansion lines. Among French industrialists there is indeed a good deal of realism about the immensity of the task of reducing the industrial countries' balance of payments deficits.

With world food shortages, France is certainly hoping to increase her agricultural exports, but in other sectors the potential for importing consumer goods by most of the developing countries is seen as strictly limited.

trilateralization have left certain problems, for instance, too little participation by small and medium-sized French firms in the export drive (although these companies are commercially flourishing), with a few world-famous French car and chemical concerns dominating the export market. Some key industrial export sectors such as machine tools lag behind, and the French equivalent of trading companies are responsible for only 14 per cent of France's exports, compared with 40 per cent in Britain. Often they still specialize only in agricultural products, like cereals.

THE NORTH

Decision to concentrate on Europe has paid off

by Michael Parrott
No single factor has contributed more to France's emergence as a major exporting nation than the formation of the European Economic Community in 1958. Only 15 years later the French Government was able to announce that France had overtaken Britain to become fourth in the league table of world exporters—behind the United States, West Germany and Japan. At one stage last year it was even beating the Japanese.

Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne, alone exported goods worth 12,600m francs, Upper Normandy, which includes the industrial complexes of Le Havre and Rouen, 5,900m and the more rural Picardy, with towns like Amiens and Beauvais, exported goods worth 5,600m francs.

Although it may now appear natural that the northern corridor should be better placed than the south to benefit from booming trade with the Community, it was certainly not so evident 16 years ago. At that time the north was still suffering from the ravages of war and its major industries—coal, textiles and steel—were becoming increasingly uncompetitive.

locate more strategic activities in the area than they really had to. The new climate of international confidence, inside Western Europe has lifted this obstacle to development in the area.

Jérôme. Chemicals and synthetic rubber accounted for 2,500m francs of exports in 1972.

212.000.000 consumers.

Within one hour's flying time of Lyons, you will find 212 million consumers. We said, 212 million. Of course, this is not a good enough reason in itself for you set up your offices or your French plant in Lyons. You have to consider other factors like transportation and the way people do business. Each company has its particular requirements. We know, because we handle a large number of company files, and they are all "special cases". Come for an air trip with us, the Lyons Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Together, let's look at some sites from the air as we discuss staff, housing, business connections, freight rates and passenger fares, skiing and coq au vin. For facts and figures, what better source than the local Chamber of Commerce? Acquire some of them by filling in the coupon. Or drop us a line to fix up a visit. Lyons, one of France's go-ahead cities. Please send me basic facts and figures on setting up in the Lyons area. Name, position, company. Address. Return coupon to: Direction du Développement Economique de la Région Lyonnaise, Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Lyon-France, 20, rue de la Bourse 69289 Lyon Cedex 1. Téléc: 31823 Cécomex

But in this general euphoria it was perhaps forgotten that half of France's exports went to its EEC neighbours and more than 70 per cent to the European area as a whole.

The importance of the market to these regions is striking. The 1972 figures, which are the latest available, but which do not include Britain as a member, show that West Germany bought goods worth 4,700m francs from the region, Benelux 4,500m, and Italy about 2,000m. The Six as a whole took 12,000m francs worth of products, the rest of Europe about 3,500m (of which the European Free Trade Area accounted for about half), the United States took 1,500m and North Africa about 1,000m francs worth.

Another important single industry to be drawn there is undoubtedly the motor industry. La Française de Mécanique, a joint subsidiary of Renault and Peugeot, is developing an important engine plant at Douvrin-La Bassée. Another joint venture of the two companies, La Société de Transmissions Automatiques, produces automatic gearboxes at Ruit near Bruyères-Artois.

Largest refining centre
Chausson, France's largest bodywork maker, has set up a plant at Maubeuge. Renault, which already has a plant at Sandouville, is to produce private cars at Douai; and Chrysler-Simca is setting up a plant at Valenciennes. Among tyre manufacturers Firestone has plants at Béthune and Lens; Good year and Dunlop have plants at Amiens; and Michelin is planning a plant at Roubaix.

Another important industry which has been developed in the area is petrochemicals. With Le Havre as France's second most important importer of crude oil and the largest refining centre, the Seine region has developed a powerful petrochemical industry with giant plants at Gonfreville and Saint-

It is this blurring of national frontiers within continental Europe which explains why the northern regions of France have been the main beneficiaries of France's sharp increase in exports over the past 15 years. Exports from the three regions of Nord-Pas de Calais, Picardy and Upper Normandy totalled some 24,000m francs in 1972, about 19 per cent of France's export effort.

North improves export share
No other region except Paris has done so well in exports. Of some 129,000m francs worth of goods exported by France in 1972, this northern corridor accounted for about 19 per cent, compared with 11.5 per cent from Alsace-Lorraine and 14 per cent from the regions of Rhône-Alpes, Provence, Cote d'Azur. The Paris region, however, accounted for 26 per cent.

Even more remarkable is that the north seems to be pulling away. In 1972 the north and east of France both improved their share in France's export growth, while Paris and the southern corridor suffered slight declines. It was in 1972 that Nord-Pas de Calais replaced the Rhône-Alpes region as France's most dynamic exporting region after Paris.

This is the first of a series of Special Reports on major industrial areas and their export outlets. The series will include South Africa May 16, United Arab Emirates May 23, Bahrain May 30, Japan June 6, Nigeria June 13, Brazil June 20, Delaware Valley, US June 27, United Kingdom July 4, Venezuela July 11, India July 25.

Le Havre: making a factory in a port Rouen: cereal exports may ease industrial worries

by Michael Frenchman

A few miles to the north of Le Havre is a cluster of houses, a farm or two and some old barns which make up the village of Antifer. Below the white cliffs a huge breakwater creeps out towards the Needles and Britain. When complete it will shelter the million-ton tankers which will butt their way up the Channel to the coast of Normandy.

Antifer will become one of Europe's largest oil terminals and the newest addition to the port of Le Havre. Situated at the mouth of the Seine, which winds its way to the coast from Paris, this town is one of France's most important export outlets.

With vigorous determination and an eye to the future M. P. Bastard, director-general of the port authority, has succeeded in making it more than just a port. Apart from the miles of wind-swept concrete wharves, deepwater berths, roll-on, roll-off facilities and ferry terminals there are vast industrial areas already being occupied by a wide range of industries—car factories, cement and plastics companies, refineries and so on.

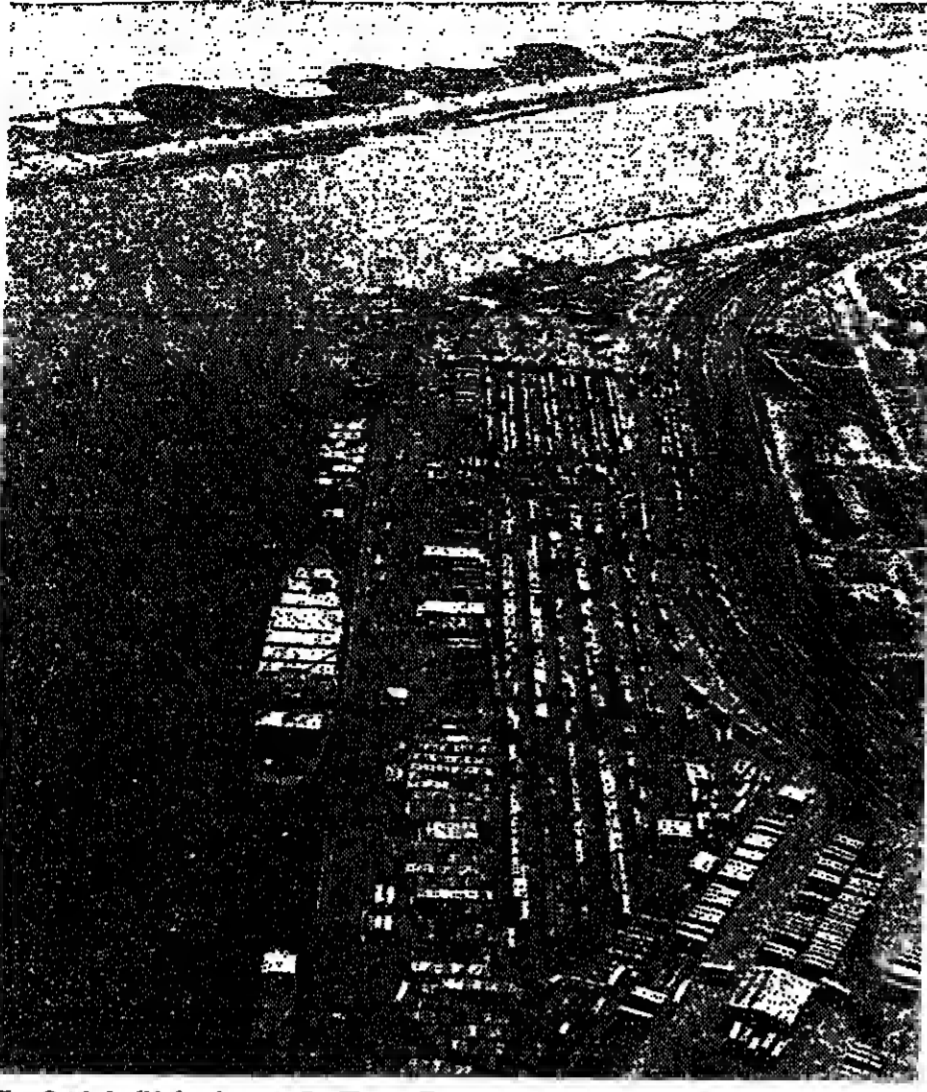
As M. I. Thillard, president of the port authority, says: "We have tried to make a factory in a port and to put a ship in the factory."

As with all French ports there is considerable rivalry over statistics. Feeling runs especially high between Le Havre and Marseilles, France's other major export corridor outlet.

In 1972 Marseilles took 84,400,000 tons of cargo compared with 68,400,000 tons at Le Havre, which handled the fourth largest amount of goods through any European port. The first was Rotterdam with 260 million tons and Antwerp had 67 million tons.

Last year Le Havre handled 89 million tons and became the third busiest port in Europe. Despite this 34 per cent rise in traffic it was still just behind Marseilles. However, Le Havre was the leading port in France for general dry cargo, which amounted to 5,600,000 tons, broken down into conventional loads (41 per cent), roll-on, roll-off (30 per cent) and containers (20 per cent).

Through its "factory in a port" concept Le Havre is a typical illustration of the export corridor principle. Raw materials come to the port by sea or from other French or European centres along the Tancarville canal in barges. They unload alongside the processing plants and factories



The Quai de l'Atlantique at Le Havre, France's leading port for general dry cargo.

where their cargoes are turned into manufactured articles. These goods are distributed again by barge to the heartland of France or loaded straight aboard ship for export.

Dozens of companies have established themselves in the 25,000-acre industrial area which has been set aside by the port authority to encourage further development and investment. They include Renault, whose output of 950 cars a day goes straight from the factory gates on to huge push barges in the Tancarville canal.

There is also the great Compagnie Française de Raffinage, which operates one of the world's largest oil refineries (23 million tons capacity). Alongside is the Gonville petrochemical complex, which covers 270 acres. Other big French names include the CNMP, Ciments Lafarge and Hydrocarbures de St Denis.

Investment in the development of Le Havre is running

at about £1m a week. About two fifths of this is used for actual operating costs of the port and its infrastructure and the remainder is for direct investment programmes.

According to M. Bastard one of the areas that the authorities consider to have been neglected at most other ports is the provision of covered storage and warehousing and much of the new investment is going to be spent on these facilities.

Containerization is a vital part of the port's function. Last year 124,154 containers were handled compared with 93,088 in the previous year and only 17,600 in 1968. In 1973 nearly 400 container ships and feeders used the port in addition to another 311 ocean-going and 348 feeder vessels.

There were also dramatic increases for passenger and vehicular traffic. The number of passengers carried rose by 23 per cent from 478,000 to 586,000. Cars went up from

by Richard Wigg

More than 8,000 Simca cars wait in improvised parking lots just outside Dieppe instead of being shipped weeks ago to their intended destination, Britain. They are the obvious victims of the energy crisis.

The car industry, for years hailed as the pilot sector of France's dynamic industrialization effort, is located up much of the valley of the Seine; and its present difficulties, if they arrived in France somewhat later than elsewhere in Europe, cast a gloomy shadow over the industrial scene of Normandy.

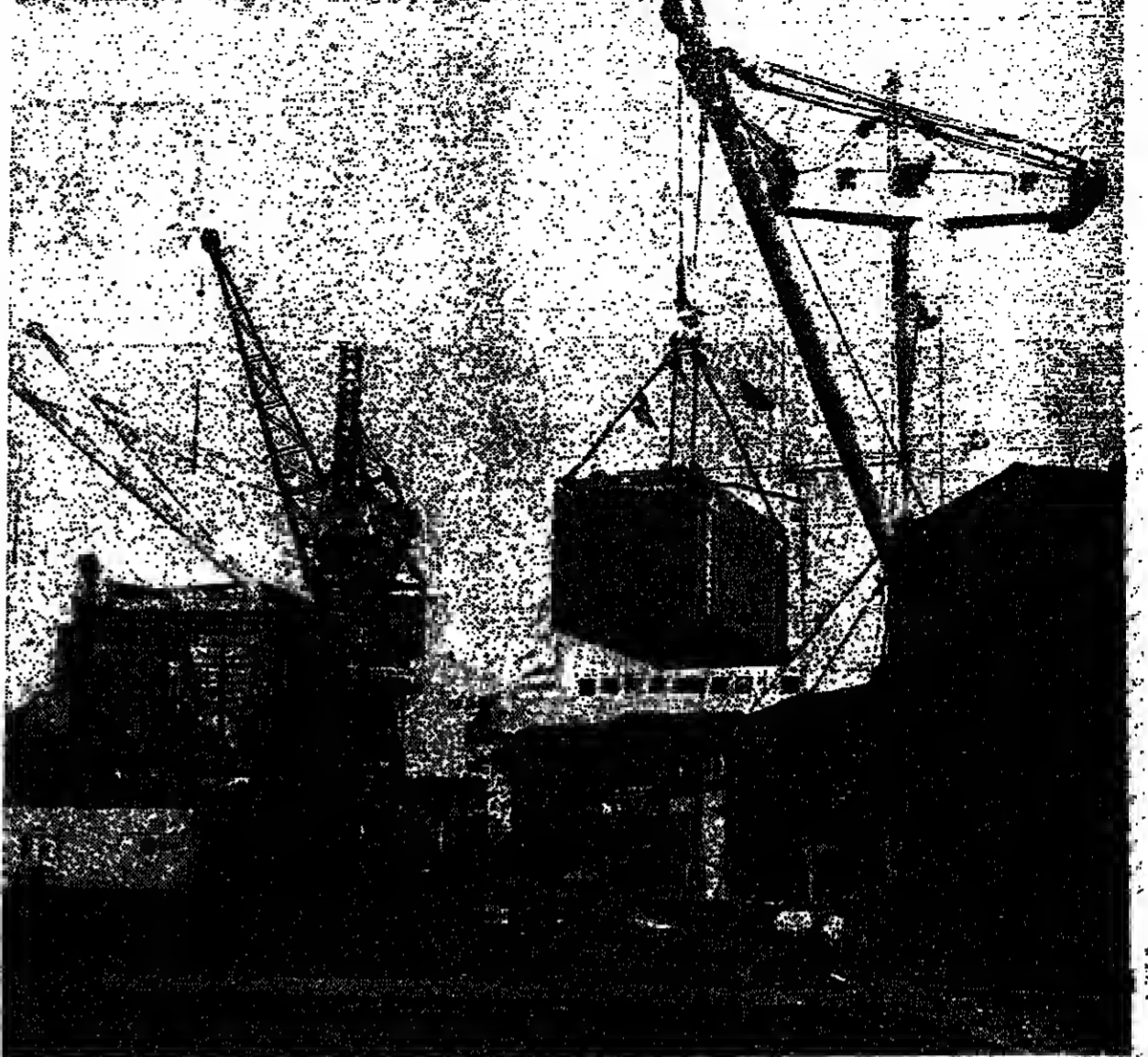
But at the port of Rouen arrangements have just been concluded for 3,000 Fiat small cars, coming by rail from Italy, to be embarked in a Japanese vessel bound for Baltimore. This will be a record cargo of cars in a single ship to leave the Moulinsaux centre wharf, the vehicle import export centre just up river from Rouen, chosen by the Italian firm because of its facilities.

The picture of stranded cars on the one hand and new car exports moving ahead on the other illustrates well the confused and even contradictory situation which faces much of the industrial region of Normandy centred on Rouen and its port, a microcosm of a French economy endeavouring to absorb the combined effects of the energy crisis and higher raw material prices.

Upper Normandy ranks sixth after Paris, Nord-Rhône-Alpes, Lorraine and Alsace, among France's exporting regions, accounting for 5 per cent of the total value. But the breakdown shows that if the automobile sector is important, contributing 18.3 per cent of the region's total exports, agricultural products and foodstuffs, taken together, account for more than 40 per cent.

Reflecting the presence of many of France's principal chemical enterprises in the region, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and rubber products last year constituted the largest export category with over 21 per cent of the total. Machinery and machine tools accounted for 7 per cent, whereas textiles, whose many smallest firms were once important in the area, now provide only 3 per cent of exports. That does not prevent one local firm producing high quality wool goods from sending 63 per cent of its production abroad.

Rouen is the first port of France to provide, for the export of cereals, which totalled 2,212,000 tons last year, essentially because of its geographical proximity to France's chief producing regions. Agricultural goods account for at least 40 per cent of all traffic passing through Rouen, giving the port its distinctive character compared to Le Havre, or Fos-Marseilles, which is heavily dependent on a single commodity, petroleum.



At Rouen, Normandy's inland port, agricultural goods account for at least 40 per cent of all traffic.

Canal, calculated to bring about an increase of one third in the world's shipping capacity, will, it is hoped, improve shipping freight rates and the chances of this inland port.

Rouen's port offers only one indicator of the economic mood of the region, which in general terms is best described as uncertain; or, as a spokesman of one of the region's leading chemical concerns, Rhône-Profil, practically put it: "You could say we are just navigating visually in the months ahead". Rhône-Profil, a subsidiary of Rhône-Poulenc, produces fertilizers, basic chemicals, and plastic materials, and reckons to export 25 to 30 per cent of its annual turnover.

The French chemicals industry has been able to pass on to the consumer its raw material price increases, which have ranged between

50 per cent and 70 per cent last year. As in industry generally in the region, the first six months of 1974 promise to turn out well for Rhône-Profil as consumers pursue a policy of stocking up in gloomy anticipation of even higher raw material prices.

The second half of the year depends on two major uncertainties: whether a sufficient number of industrial clients will be able to maintain their volume of purchases at higher prices; and the outcome of the French presidential elections.

Exporting companies in the region are frankly sceptical about the Government's campaign to stimulate exports and save energy to meet the crisis. None of the measures so far is judged a sufficient substitute; the impression is widespread that a company would do better to wait until the authorities produce financial

more enticing raw materials—as they will have to be felt.

The government call-rush in and conquer new untapped markets in Arab countries also tends to be looked at with a cc Norman eye. The head-one shipping agency told that some vessels had to wait up to three weeks at Alger port unloading facilities were more than saturated.

Since the effects for economy have not begun to work through, the overriding impression in the corner of Normandy is absence of planning and no sure to combat the crisis. A top executive one Rouen concern sa frankly: "I believe the people still go on doing the business with thought pe terms unchanged. They w be waking up as if from drug next autumn when the hard facts begin to surface."

Dunkirk and Calais: major bridgehead for Britain

by Margot Lyon

Dunkirk believes it has the double advantage of lying on the world's busiest sea lane and also on the edge of the vast industrial complex that stretches from Lille to Lausanne. But the omnipotent Paris planners were slow to foster the port's potential, and for several years Dunkirk was affected by the difficulties of the coal and textile industries of its hinterland.

The port's expansion began with the general movement of heavy industries towards the sea. By 1963 Usinor had established itself in a new section of the town, and began to process ores alongside their unloading point. The plant now stretches over 1,100 acres and includes four blast furnaces capable of producing 20,000 tons of steel a day.

Only two others exist of the size of the fourth furnace, at Tokyo and Duisburg. Apart from the furnaces and the accompanying steel works and hot rolling mills, Usinor has a second, 600-acre site, where the Mardock cold mill produces rolled sheet iron and tinplate.

Transit traffic has grown enormously. Usinor's presence undoubtedly encouraged other firms to settle in Dunkirk. British Petroleum was already established; Vallourec set up a welded tube plant; the Electricité de France built a 500 MW generator; the Creusot-Loire steelworks, the Yvelines edible oil plant, Air Liquide (the equivalent of British Oxygen), are now all in the area and the transit traffic has also grown enormously, so that last year the gross turnover totalled 31,500,000 tons.

A modern and complex infrastructure has developed to meet the growing needs. The French Government now helps generously in the context of its development aid for the Nord-Pas de Calais region, and also through the 1965 law that gave six of France's ports a brief to expand, backed by state subsidies.

Dunkirk is now France's third biggest port after Marseilles and Le Havre. It is the leading import centre for supplies northwards, France, Lorraine and also France's eastern neighbours with iron ores, phosphates and coal. Partly by design, the traffic is divided into three main categories of roughly equal proportions: ores, crude oil and general goods.

The exchanges in the last category are mainly with Britain, Dunkirk's chief client. Most passenger traffic

goes through Calais, but Dunkirk handles a wide variety of freight, ranging from cars and household goods to heavy industrial equipment (including Dunkirk-made oil rigs) and above all, fruit and vegetables from France, Spain and Italy.

Since 1968 container traffic has progressed so to speak by leaps and bounds, and Dunkirk was already proud of its roll-on roll-off and lift-on lift-off services. The port handling agents also claim they could achieve a swifter turnover if Dover, in particular, could deal with goods as fast as Dunkirk could send them.

The port intends to continue growing until it achieves at least a 75 million ton turnover by 1980. Its present capacities will be dwarfed by the new E7m extension programme, whose first part should be completed next year when a new 10,000 acre area will be ready for service, with another 10,000 acres reserved for development in the next 15 years. The new western sector is to be a commercial port, an oil port capable of receiving 300,000-ton tankers and an industrial site for big firms such as the Compagnie Française de Raffinage, Ciments Lafarge and the Electricité de France, which is to build a huge nuclear plant capable of producing 10,000 MW.

To date, the western jetty is built and the outer harbour is being dredged to 90 metres of sand (more than the Suez Canal, it was told). The new tidal dock will rival Antwerp and Rotterdam in that it will give direct maritime access without locks and without a long congested estuary to navigate; indeed the deep water channels close to the coast offer safety and speed.

The port authorities admit there is no inland waterway to compare with the Scheldt or the Rhine, but the new wide-gauge canal that will be a link with Belgium through Valenciennes will be capable of taking barges up to 3,600 tons; and there are now efficient new motorways and rail links with the rest of France and with Belgium, Germany and Switzerland.

So Dunkirk can offer speed, a skilled local labour force—and space. The state planners have judged that these offer enough built-in attractions for Dunkirk to sell itself, and there are fewer tax incentives for new firms than across the frontier in Belgium. So far, most of the few foreign firms are medium-sized, and British, America is notably absent, except for Union Carbide in Calais.

Courtaulds and almost a dozen others settled in Calais in the 1960s, and about 10 more have arrived since British entry into the EEC.

Shoreline development is possible along the full 40km between Dunkirk and Calais, and plans exist to industrialize the whole coastline by the end of the century. "There is to be a *marriage de raison* between us and Dunkirk", it was told in Calais, without enthusiasm. Nobody in Dunkirk itself had mentioned it.

At present Calais is clearly dominated by her neighbour. The town attracts smaller, cleaner industries, gets the British passenger traffic, has a tourist furniture and is more residential. But so far it has no autoroute to Paris and poor road and rail links with Dunkirk itself. A mixed Study-Syndicat was set up in 1972 to harmonize planning between the two towns but it may not achieve much until Calais has secured her trump card, the Channel Tunnel.

Daunted by present price rises

So far the tunnel is merely a hole in the ground of Sangatte village—the boring scheduled in phase two of the tunnel agreement. If it is to open in 1980 Calais might be expected to have sold a good part of her stretch of the coast already to eager industries; but this has not so far happened. Perhaps this is because Calais is waiting to be certain the tunnel will be built on schedule; perhaps because the Government has spent vast sums recently on the north; perhaps because everyone is daunted by the present overall price rises. Uncertainty is in the air and Calais expects no dramatic change in her life style just yet.

As for Dunkirk, the port authorities acknowledge that the tunnel would probably mean death to the traditional car ferries and to the small miscellaneous container traffic. They admit it would mean fast journeys an all-weather use. But they see the tunnel would not be geared to deal with the heaviest freight, and should not disturb the bulk of the dock's non-British business in ores, coal and crude oil. They see the tunnel as a stimulus for the whole region that may cause them to think of ways to deal with their underlying fears of trouble over supplies of raw materials.

Supposing Britain withdrew from the Community? "In or out of the EEC, they told us, Britain will want to trade with the Continent, and the Dunkirk-Calais complex is the obvious bridgehead and gateway." In terms of natural market forces they know they are right.

Dunkirk a road open to the world

Dunkirk, a pioneer in roll-on/roll-off facilities offers the latest technical developments and concepts in cargo handling and transport, including lift-on/lift-off. The Port of Dunkirk is ready to cope with the massive demand of global transportation.

PORT AUTONOME DE DUNKERQUE
Tourelle Dunkerque - 59 DUNKERQUE (FRANCE) - Tél. 66.54.00 - Telex 82.655

The port at Dunkirk handles a wide range of freight.

RETRACTABLE ELECTRIC DRYER CLOTHES DRYER

Can be fixed to any wall. When open measures 60 x 60cm, when closed is 18cm deep. Dries between 4 and 5kg of washing in 30-180 minutes. Two models with or without timer and automatic cut-out.

AUTOMATIC DRYING CABINET

With automatic timer. Air filter. Dries between 5 and 10kg of washing in 30-180 minutes. Model 80 x 60 x 180cm fitted with 27 composition bars for hanging. Alternative model 60 x 32 x 180cm available.

For free pamphlet complete with return this coupon to HALVATIA, 2 Bd. St. Martin, 75010 PARIS (Tel. 203.71.79)

Name: _____ Address: _____

The ultimate in convenience

سكنا من النحل

THE SOUTH

the gamble that looks like succeeding after years of uncertainty

Charles Hagrove... northern Europe is economic top-heavy. In recent years the north-west has had a spectacular development at the expense of the east. Taking advantage of the strongholds of industry in the Low Countries, northern France the Ruhr, served by a superb network of communications by water, road and air, has grown up round a powerful economic centre, Antwerp and the North Sea ports and their hinterland.

could rival the ports of Northern Europe. Their considerations were not merely inspired by economic symmetry. The Mediterranean seaboard has a rate of population increase double that of the rest of France in recent years (though lower than that of the Paris region). The area of greater Marseille is expected to hold two million people by the year 1985. Employment will have to be found for its inhabitants in the area if a huge drift to the north is to be halted. At the same time the old oil and food industries have gone into a decline, owing to a sharp change in commercial currents in recent years. Colonial trade, on which the prosperity of Marseille was based, dried up sharply after decolonization and the industrialization of French overseas territories. The closing of the Suez Canal was a further blow. Marseille is still the largest port of France in terms of traffic, but 90 per cent of this is made up of oil, not productive of employment.

also necessary if the extremes of Provence and Languedoc-Roussillon are not to degenerate. Such was the idea behind the gamble of Fos, a gamble which after several years of doubt and uncertainty now looks like coming off. In this context Marseille and Lyons were regarded as complementary. Marseille-Fos has natural assets which are nearly unlimited: a deep-water access channel unmatched by any other European port; a vast hinterland readily convertible to industrial uses and unimpeded by built-up areas; no pollution problem, a plentiful supply of soft-water and an ideal climate; communications by sea and by river with the whole Mediterranean basin, the industrial heart of Europe, and, when the Rhone-Rhône link is completed in 1982, direct access to the North Sea.

The Lyons area, which includes besides the provincial capital the industrial centres of St. Etienne and Grenoble, contains highly diversified branches of activity in chemicals, metallurgy and engineering which are powerful and modernising themselves; a supply of skilled labour which Marseille lacks; and a location at the heart of a dense road and rail network placing it within easy reach of the German, Swiss and Italian markets. Next year, when it is completed, it will also boast an international airport about 12 miles south-west of the city, at Satolas. Lyons has always had a resolutely continental vocation and Marseille an equally firmly maritime one. Lyons send goods towards Paris and the north, Marseille towards the Mediterranean and the south. Relations between Marseille and Paris have been much closer than those between Lyons and Marseille. The Lyonnais and the Marseillais detest one another.

The solid, puritanical, purposeful Rhône metropolis despises the ebullient, carefree, volatile Mediterranean one. The notion of the two centres being economically complementary was first put forward by industrialists and businessmen. It is still looked at somewhat askance by the bulk of their respective populations. Between now and the year 2000, however, they should become as indispensable to each other as Le Havre and Rouen. The natural vocations of Marseille-Fos is shipping and heavy industry; that of Lyons, St. Etienne and Grenoble is engineering and chemicals, if only for lack of room in which to expand with industrial poles of attraction growing up in what is at present the "industrial desert" of the Rhône valley between the two, in such places as Valence, Arles and Montélimar. When, by 1977, the Rhône is entirely open as far as

Chalon to barges of international tonnage, the heavy steel products, the plates of the Solmer works of Fos, which will turn out some seven million tons in 1980 compared with three million at present, will go by water to the Lyons area to be treated. The two cities are already linked by the northern European oil pipeline, with a capacity of 90 million tons. Fos is therefore destined to become the Europort of the south, to match Rotterdam and Antwerp in the North, a great centre of transshipment using the newest techniques of transport and linking western Europe with the rest of the world, and in the first place with North Africa and the Middle East.

Both the reopening of the Suez Canal and the Rhône-Rhône canal link will provide a powerful stimulus to its growth. With Mediterranean trade expanding more rapidly than that of any other part of the world, at a rate of 14 per cent a year, and the determination of the Arab countries to industrialize themselves with the help of western Europe, the future of Marseille and Fos looks bright. Solmer is expected to create a traffic of four million tons a year. Supertankers of 120,000 tons will call every other day. With the construction of a second tanker terminal, capable of taking vessels of

500,000 tons, and the trebling of the southern European pipeline, the oil traffic of the ports of Fos and Lavera, near by on the Etang de Berre, is expected to climb from the present 90 million tons to 140 or 150 million tons in a couple of years' time. The container traffic has jumped rapidly to 45,000 tons and the container port is equipped to handle 100,000 tons.

outside Paris. Roughly, one can say that in population, area, industry, agriculture and exports it accounts for about 10 per cent of the country. It is the second most important industrial area. But the research and management of Lyons firms are concentrated in Paris. The desire to make Lyons headquarters of multinational firms stumbles against the centralization of their decision-making in Paris. The main problem of Lyons is that of its equilibrium with Paris. It is both an economic and a psychological one: Lyons has a complex about Paris, a snail official told me, and must get rid of it. It is the one metropolis d'équilibre in the country best able to act as a counterweight to the capital, as a centre of economic development.

and Pechiney are already rooted in the area strongly and will act as a magnet for other companies. Textiles are the source of greatest worry to those responsible for the development of the Rhône-Alpes region, because no one knows what the position of textiles will be in 20 years. The firms are small, with a low rate of capitalization, and vulnerable to foreign competition. But the strength of the region lies in its capacity for adaptation. This is demonstrated by the closure of the coal mines of the Loire, which involved the retraining of some 15,000 people. It has just about been accomplished. The pattern of development of the Rhône axis from Lyons to Marseille will be completed by the expansion of nuclear electricity. In 20 years' time the output will have risen to 20,000 megawatts, half French electricity production; the manufacture of nuclear equipment are located in the Lyons area. Down the Rhône, near Montélimar, the European isotope separation plant is to be built. Few regions hold so many trump cards for economic development. None is better situated to benefit from the reorientation of trade between Northern and Southern Europe. A year ago one could really have doubts; but the large investments made in it are beginning to show results.

Fos: new industrial revolution in a short time

A year or two ago Fos, Europort of the south, the jewel of French regional planning and the Marseille authority, looked like a white elephant. There was trouble about building the steel plant, designed to be the backbone of industrial area beside the roads and communications lagged behind the construction of docks and piers. Housing and social facilities for construction workers were bad. The threat of a vast new source of pollution caused an outcry in the north of France. And local politics complicated the solution of many of these problems.



The main entrance to ICI's polyethylene plant at Fos, which has a capacity of 60,000 tons a year.

There was a time of the even rejection of the project by Marseille, which feared the competition this new monster. M. Messere, the director-general of the Marseille port authority, told me. "Fos went through a psychological crisis, which is over. Now, on the contrary, everyone in the region, the local authorities, Nîmes, Arles, Beaucaire, expect a great deal of Fos to complain that it is not developing fast enough. Fos is going ahead, and going well." There were bound to be difficulties. The Fos scheme involved plunging the Marseille area into a new industrial revolution in the space of a few years, lifting it out of the nineteenth century and into the twenty-first century. It meant, for the population, a psychological adjustment to industrialization not only in the city area but in the whole Rhône valley from Marseille to Lyons. The Mayor of Arles, who has a population of 35,000 in 20 years' time.

For Marseille and Provence Fos is both a challenge and an opportunity. The population of Marseille is expected to double; that of Arles, Port St Louis, Montélimar and the area west of the Etang de Berre to treble by the year 2000. This means that 400,000 jobs will be needed for the Marseille area alone. The creation of a large industrial base was not psychologically justifiable unless it brought a lot to the whole economic environment. M. Messere said. To understand the impact of Fos it is necessary to visualize the appearance within 40 years of a harbour and an industrial area the size of the city of Paris, or some 70,000 square miles, in what was literally a desert. The "Desert de la Craie" of the Rhône estuary.

The site was exceptionally favourable: it offered the deepest waters—more than 60ft—of the whole Mediterranean coast; an abundance of soft water; a sheltered anchorage; 300 days of sunshine a year; the absence of any agriculture or built-up sites; abundance of manpower. No wonder it had already been thought of as a harbour, first by St Louis for the Crusades and then by Napoleon.

In addition Fos stands at the southern end of the Rhône waterway, which will eventually link the North Sea and the Mediterranean. It is served by the densest network of road and rail communications in France and the airport of Marseilles is one of the country's most important. In the late 1960s Fos was conceived purely as a harbour to handle the traffic which Marseille could not cope. Then it became a harbour with a steelworks and, finally, in 1965-66, a kind of new Rotterdam for the south of Europe, serving Provence and the Rhône valley with its heavy products.

The harbour was opened to all sea and one traffic last year. The container terminal began to operate at the beginning of this year. The first pig iron was produced by two blast furnaces at the end of October; the first steel ingot was cast at the beginning of last month. The first phase of the industrial programme, covering 17,000 acres of the 49,000 acres of the industrial area, is now completed. The Fos Europort at present consists of two docks with a draught of 50ft and 40ft. The first, with 1,000ft of wharves, is equipped for the unloading of ore carriers of more than 120,000 tons and is adjacent to the Solmer steelworks. The second, the container dock, has 100ft of wharves. This may later be extended to seven miles and linked directly with the Rhône by a canal. The oil terminal provides three berths, along a 2,000ft jetty, which can handle tankers up to 300,000 tons. A second terminal will be completed by the end of the century. Ugin Acier have set up a special steel plant, with a capacity in the first phase of 200,000 tons of ingots a year. Another large industrial establishment at Fos is the Compagnie Française d'Etirage, prié Métallique which produces bridges, boilers, offshore plant and structural elements on 12 hectares on the edge of Dock Two. ICI has established at Fos a Polyethylene plant which produces 75,000 tons a year, two-thirds of which is exported to the Mediterranean area. A new cracker was put in recently, an obvious indication that the production of the plant will be stepped up. A first plant of the second phase of the industrial development of Fos, for the production of chloride, will begin operating in 1975-76. The harbour and industrial areas of Fos have already provided jobs for 6,000 people and another 11,500 jobs in the surrounding

The Rhône: most important traffic link

When you fly along the Rhône valley, between Lyons and the sea, the majestic river seems empty and the country between Marseille and Lyons industrially deserted, while the winding Seine between Paris and the sea is teeming with barge traffic. There are three main axes of traffic in France, the Seine, the Rhône and the French Rhine. Of the three, in terms of road, rail and pipeline, the Rhône is by far the most important. But while on the Seine axis, 40 per cent of the traffic goes by water, on the Rhône axis only 3 per cent is waterborne. For 2,000 years the Rhône has been the axis of communication between the Mediterranean and the North Sea. But in the last century, first the railway, then the road took over. Navigation of the Rhône never really existed in the modern sense. M. Max Moulins, president of the Compagnie Nationale du Rhône, said. The organization was set up in 1921 to make the Rhône navigable to barges of international size, up to 2,500 tons, to produce hydro-electricity to finance the canal work, and to irrigate reclaimed areas. By the end of 1977, the once capricious river, with its seasons of floods and low water which, as in the past three years, sometimes stops traffic altogether for one or two months, will be tamed along the whole 190-mile stretch from Lyons to the sea. By the same time, the Saône, above Lyons to Chalon and Villefranche, will also have been opened to heavy barge traffic. France will then boast an international waterway, reaching 280 miles from the Mediterranean into the heart of Europe, and capable of taking convoys of barges up to 5,000 tons.

The Rhône-Rhône canal link, scheduled for 1982 at the same time as the Rhine-Danube link comes into service without the new incentive of Fos. The Rhône-Rhône link has become something of a legend, and is talked about at Marseille, at Lyons, along the Rhône valley, in Burgundy and Lorraine, as the golden economic promise of the not too distant future. But, as M. Moulins said, the immense financial effort of canalization of the Rhône over the past 40 years would not have been justified if provision had not been made for linking it up with the Rhine. There is already a small canal linking the Saône and the Rhine at Basle, but it was built to the scale of nineteenth-century traffic and can take barges of up to only 350 tons. At Lyons, the Prime Minister, M. Pierre Messier, recently renewed the undertaking that the canal would be completed by 1982. Six months ago the cost was estimated at about £500m.

There was some discussion as to whether a route through Lorraine or through Alsace would be chosen. Finally, the Alsatian route, through the valley of the Doubs to the Rhine at Mulhouse, was selected. It involves a stretch of 140 miles, with 24 locks, 15 mobile barges, and a tunnel over half a mile long. When it is completed, it will link the industrial regions of Marseille, Lyons, Burgundy and Lorraine, with those of the Ruhr, and Württemberg, with the North Sea and Central Europe. Fos will then have reached full maturity, and the Rhine-Danube link to the Black Sea will be open.

The canalization of the Rhône will make it possible to transport 15 million tons of goods a year, according to the Compagnie Nationale du Rhône. This figure could be stepped up to 50 million tons through the doubling of the existing locks with wider and deeper ones, which would require only limited dredging, and which would multiply the capacity of the existing locks by four. These forecasts are not unrealistic. In the past 10 years the tonnage carried by the Rhône has increased threefold, to more than 3,500,000 tons. But this was achieved with barges of between 600 and 800 tons. Already firms are beginning to invest in the new European standard barges and tugs against the 1977 deadline. The canalization of the



The Rhône-Alpes refinery at Feyzin, near Lyons, is France's biggest producer of ethylene.

Let's go to PARIS. Our scheduled services to Paris from London Airport Gatwick now touch down at Charles de Gaulle Airport—the newest and most modern in Europe. Our One-Elevens jet across the Channel four times a day, Monday to Saturday, and we've three flights on Sunday. Ask your travel agent for details. Or contact our nearest office. LET'S GO BRITISH CALEDONIAN OVER 500 FLIGHTS A WEEK TO EUROPE, NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, AFRICA AND WITHIN THE UK.

Midland's international operation is unusual. It's designed to offer you the same solid support everywhere. In other words, unlike some banks, we believe that 2 or 3 branches in a country just aren't good enough. So we looked for a number of large European banking organisations who shared this thinking. And together with six of them, we've set up European Banks International

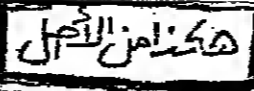
(EBIC), a group which amounts to something of a European economic community in itself. This makes it possible for you to deal through one bank, the Midland, for everything anywhere in Europe. It also gives you a means of raising money fast all over the place. Your Midland manager can arrange money for you to draw on immediately from any one of almost 9,000 branches in Europe. And he can do it from his own

desk through our unique Ebicredit arrangements. In short, the same complete service Midland Bank provides to business in the UK is now available to Midland customers throughout Europe. That's a lot more than a lot of other banks can do.



If you bank with the Midland, you're in business in Europe.





SILLY STRIKE

ality marked the finish of engineering union's lightning strike no less than the beginning of the National Industrial Relations Court era. The days of the National Industrial Relations Court are being—barring parliamentary accidents, which are by no means impossible—and the law which it applies is destined to be tested. That does not affect law, which it necessarily and lawfully discharges, of applying law as it still is and enforcing its orders. But its death bed does give an air of uncertainty to the proceedings. And does the obsession of the engineering union which causes it to enter a full-blooded strike in a body of law which is within weeks of obsolescence from the statute book. The final unreality came with action of an anonymous donor paid into court a sum sufficient to discharge the judgment and costs incurred by the union. The intervention was, as John Donaldson said, "a velvet". But he was right to intervene in satisfaction of the law. When a party seeks compensation from another party through a court, the primary duty of the court, if it concludes

that compensation is owing, is to ensure that the first party receives its due. Usually there is only one source from which compensation can come, the other party to the suit; but if another source offers itself well and good, since the making of the party which the court finds against is a secondary consideration, if it is properly a separate consideration at all. In this case, there was the further question of the union's contempt of court, but the NIRC evidently concluded that in view of its present expectation of life its authority would be sufficiently vindicated if it ensured that those who had been awarded compensation were paid, and that no useful purpose would be served by pursuing the union further for contempt. That shows good sense on the part of the court. It would be nice to think that these are the last convulsions, or almost the last, of a period that has been bad both for industrial relations and for the law as a social mechanism—and to think that a happier chapter is opening. That is the impression that the Government seeks to imprint on people's minds by its talk of a new social compact between

government and organized labour. The vision looks a bit blurred after Mr. Scamilton's sudden dash for anarchy; and after the union's flat rejection of the advice urged upon it by Mr. Michael Foot, who is the Prospero of this vision. "But something survives. Early burial of the Industrial Relations Act, and all its works was an essential element in the new arrangements, and it is possible to regard this week's relapse as a hangover from the past, not to recur when the burial has been completed. If so there is some hope left for the policy of moderating the rate of inflation by winning the active cooperation of trade union leadership by the Government's means. Against that, the engineers' strike must be seen as a stark reminder of the power that some unions possess and are quick to use in ruthless pursuit of narrowly conceived self-interest, reckless of the consequences for particular firms, and therefore for particular groups of the union's members, and reckless of the wider interests of the nation. A change of government and change of policy have not altered the dimensions of this challenge to the economic and social order.

Corruption in public affairs

From Mr F. H. Tate
Sir, To expose corruption in public affairs is one thing; it ought to be done ruthlessly and without fear or favour. But the present apparent obsession by all the media with "scandals in public life" seems to be leading to turning over stones and then magnifying and even distorting what is found underneath. This in its turn could lead to an unwarranted impression, especially by those millions who absorb headlines only, that the whole of our parliamentary and local government systems are riddled with malpractice. In fact, surely Westminster and the Town Hall are still models to the rest of the world of fine public service by people, the great majority of whom are devoted to doing what they believe to be right for the country or their locality. Let us beware of fostering so much disillusion, suspicion and contempt that the present institutions will be supplanted by something far more sinister and dangerous. Yours faithfully, F. H. TATE, Highgate, Hook Heath, Woking, Surrey, May 7.

public-spirited tradition has its purpose to serve in present-day Britain. Yours faithfully, L. S. HORSLEY, 47 Summertown House, Banbury Road, Oxford, May 5.

From Mr Cyril Goldstone
Sir, Your staff reporter records an observation that a senior barrister thinks that a man can admit to having committed a thousand murders, and be safe in the knowledge that his secret would not be revealed by his lawyer.

Lord Shawcross takes the same view (Letters, May 2), and gives this as his reason for not disclosing a matter of corruption involving large sums, by an individual highly placed in public life, notwithstanding that Lord Shawcross was a Privy Counsellor. Not all eminent lawyers would agree with him.

I was advised recently, by a Queen's Counsel, to consider whether or not I should give notice discretely to the social services of possible ill-treatment of a child, when the parent was a client. I satisfied myself that there was no continuing ill-treatment or negligence, which required my intervention, but if there had been, I would have been hesitated to report the matter.

It is a pity that eminent people do not take a stand on important matters, whenever there is conflict between the public good and their own professional commitment. The law does not require states, that do not of course compel a lawyer to reveal information is irrelevant to the dilemma which Lord Shawcross faced. Yours truly, CYRIL GOLDSTONE, 25 Water Road, Swansea, Glamorgan, May 3.

From Mr Tristram Beresford
Sir, Before we indulge in a national orgy of self-denigration, it may be relevant to recall points made by Professor Sir Colin Buchanan in 1971 in his Chichele Lectures on "The State of Britain".

After reviewing United Kingdom planning legislation in the postwar period, Sir Colin noted that in 25 years, ten million applications had been processed, one and a half million had been refused, and 200,000 appeals had been referred to Ministers for decision. If my memory serves me, he went on to estimate that the total cost of development since 1947 at £50 billion at 1970 prices; and total administrative costs at 23 per cent of this very approximate figure, involving about 400,000 applications a year, had been carried through. He said, without a single significant case of corruption. In this observation he was not 100 per cent accurate, as subsequent events were to prove. But surely he was not very far out, either. I am, Sir, yours etc., TRISTRAM BERESFORD, Manor Farm House, Chilmark, Salisbury, Wiltshire, April 30.

EUROPE IN CRISIS

European Community, a group of industrial nations struggling to survive in a world where energy and raw materials have become suddenly and severely scarce, has been deprived little over two months of three main political leaders. Heath defeated, M Pompidou and Herr Brandt driven to go by a security scandal: on the face of it the conjunction of these three events should be something more than coincidence, something though he was in his final months, M Pompidou did not die of a broken heart. But disarray of the Gaullist party at his death and its crushing defeat in last Sunday's ballot is seen in part, at least, like Conservative defeat in this country, as effects of the economic crisis: M Giscard d'Estaing's active success was certainly not due to his position as the man responsible for the present government's economic policy, but rather to his ability to present himself as a "non-Gaullist" candidate of a "profound sense".

So with Herr Brandt: he has lost himself defeated at the polls. But his party has suffered a series of spectacular losses in recent elections, which were largely blamed on his failure to give the government a strong lead; and he is known to have been disillusioned and depressed for some months past about the national and international situations. A defeat in the 1976 elections looked increasingly probable. It may be doubted whether he would have felt obliged to resign over the Guillaume affair, against the advice of his party colleagues, if everything else had been going well. The departure of these three leaders coincides with many other signs that the European Community is disintegrating, the most recent of which is the unilateral introduction of import surcharges by the Italian government last week. Italy's economic and political problems are the most acute in any country of the Community, and for some time at any rate there is most unlikely to be an Italian government strong enough to give a lead in Europe. The new British government might have given a lead, but was too divided about the desirability of belonging to the Community at all to be able to do so.

If the Community is to recover, therefore, the initiative must come from the new West German Chancellor and the new French President. The former will almost certainly be Herr Schmidt, a man who is known to be quite unenthusiastic about Europe, who puts German interests first, and believes that those interests are best served by a close understanding with the United States. A man with those views will not find it easy to reach an understanding with any French President, but since those views in any case form the real basis—as opposed to the rhetoric—of all West German foreign policy, it is probably as well that they should be frankly stated. It might be thought that Herr Schmidt would prefer to have his fellow-socialist Mitterrand in the Elysee. In fact, as a right-wing socialist in a deeply anti-communist country, he views the French Socialist-Communist alliance with suspicion, while on a personal level he gets on better with his fellow finance minister, M Giscard d'Estaing. It may be as well, therefore, that the latter is now the favourite to win the French presidential race. He too is an unenthusiastic, and though less so than Herr Schmidt he has no ideological prejudice against the United States. A Giscard-Schmidt axis may yet be the foundation of a pragmatic, unenthusiastic Europe, in which Britain will perhaps feel more at home.

From Mr Leslie James
Sir, The action of Mr Short in accepting £250 from Mr T. Dan Smith raises the important question, what is the crucial test for those in public service of the acceptability of gratuities?

In the Metropolitan Police, in which I served some years ago, the test was, and I hope still is, that acceptance had to be approved officially and in writing by one's superior officer, and acceptance was never approved if there was the least suspicion of venality. If permission were given, the acceptance could never be impugned. It had been made public and official. Is not this test of official approval one to which all government servants should submit and does not a request for confidentiality inevitably discredit a gratuity from the outset? Yours faithfully, LESLIE JAMES, The Mount, 169 Derby Road, Cheltenham, Glos., May 6.

From Dr L. S. Horsley and Dr A. Horsley

In a speech on Sunday, Harold Wilson sought to discredit Tory backbenchers by accusing them of creating a Muckraking Parliament. He should know that in its origins the term "muckraking" described a tradition of American journalism, in which writers were committed to the exposure of trusts and monopolies and of corruption in city and national government; the Muckrakers, among them many of the most distinguished American writers and scholars, were renowned for progressive reforms of far-reaching importance and had indeed given considerable credit for the salvation of political and economic democracy in the United States. In the light of recent events, many will think that this courageous and

HERR BRANDT'S UNTARNISHED REPUTATION

Herr Brandt's place in German history will not be diminished by a manner of his going. He has honourably accepted responsibility for a mistake to which many people contributed and in which many others might have made. In fact as he should have taken the blame about his assistant, more seriously perhaps, he was partly a victim of his own good nature. He is also, with cruel irony, a victim of the very government which he extended the hand of conciliation and for which he opened the door to the United States. Obviously spying does not stop either side when political relations improve, and perhaps it is bad thing for the East Germans to get some accurate information from Bonn to correct the ideological bias of their vision; if they had really cared only about their relations with Herr Brandt they might have considered quietly removing their agent to a position slightly closer to him personally. It is revealing that they did not. All the same, it is impossible to avoid the impression that Herr Brandt was not wholly reluctant to leave a job which had become many ways a burden. He had achieved the two historic tasks which really interested him—the bringing of the Social Democratic Party into power for the first time in more than 40 years, and he had wound up the unfinished business of the Second World War by restoring relations with Germany's eastern neighbours.

Both achievements earn him a high place in history comparable with that of Dr Adenauer, who urged the reconciliation with France and anchored West Germany into the western alliance. Dr Adenauer could not achieve an equivalent reconciliation with his eastern neighbours because public opinion was not ready and because he won public support for the western alliance by holding out the hope that it would achieve the reunification of Germany and the recovery of the lost territories. No east European government could accept this, and the Christian Democrats' attempts at an eastern policy inevitably foundered when they tried to isolate East Germany and to ignore the interests of Moscow. It was left to Herr Brandt to face the German people with the real consequences of the war, the division of the nation into two states, and the permanent loss of the eastern territories. He did this not only against the emotional reluctance of the older generation but in the teeth of opposition from the Christian Democrats. Only a man with great courage, real feeling for the atrocities committed against the Slav nations, and above all enjoying the full trust of his western allies, could have done it. Herr Brandt did, and by doing so enabled his country to atone at least in part for its history while simultaneously freeing east-west diplomatic relations from the paralyzing restrictions on the German question thereby making possible the whole complex of negotiations now in progress. None of this is diminished by the fact that some of the hopes that accompanied this policy have not been fulfilled. Just as Dr Adenauer suggested that his policies would bring reunification, Herr Brandt raised hopes

that the recognition of East Germany would ease human contacts between Germans of both states. There has been some progress but not as much as some people expected, and the disappointment has contributed to the declining popularity of the party. But no other policy could have achieved more, and the long-term results remain to be seen. There have been other disappointments. Herr Brandt has not been at home with domestic problems. Inflation has imposed severe stresses, though West Germany has coped with them better than most countries, and the left wing of the party has been slipping into the hands of naive theoreticians who have alienated not only floating voters but many of the party faithful. For Herr Brandt the immediate future seemed likely to be dominated by party squabbles, tactical infighting, complex economic decisions, divisions in Europe. It would be understandable if he were less than eager to continue. Tragic though his departure seems at the moment for Germany and for Europe the best consolation is that Herr Brandt may yet be remembered as one of those extremely rare statesmen who knew when to leave office. His job was done, and done well. He retains the admiration, gratitude and deep affection of top statesmen and ordinary people around the world. He leaves West Germany largely cleansed of guilt and able to play a role appropriate to her strength. This should be enough for any man. But it is still very sad to see him go.

Return to gold standard

From Mr Edward Holloway
Sir, Mr Rees-Mogg has rendered a service by raising the question of a return to gold. The most serious of the great controversies of the proposal to return to the gold standard was at its height. A Treasury memorandum accompanying the Gold Standard Bill summarized their reasons for accepting gold.

"Whatever its imperfections, gold for centuries commanded the confidence of the civilized world and has continued to command it. If the gold standard fails to give complete stability, its adoption is nevertheless the most simple and direct method of obtaining a high degree of stability." Winston Churchill, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressed doubts as to the wisdom of a return to gold. Keynes and McKenna advocated managed money as an alternative, but the triumvirate of Montagu Norman, Otto Niemeyer and others proved too strong. Britain returned to gold at the prewar parity on April 28, 1925.

But the "high degree of stability" which the supporters of the gold standard envisaged proved illusory. The deflation which followed proved disastrous, leading to the general Strike of 1926, the spectre of poverty in the midst of plenty, and a total of three million unemployed by 1930. The effects of the poisoning of the industrial relations which then took place remain with us to this day.

In the House of Commons on April 21, 1932, Winston Churchill, in the Budget debate, referred to the arguments and forces which

had led to the return to gold in 1925. He said: "Are we really going to accept the position that the whole future development of science, our organization, our fruitful cooperation and the fruitful era of peace and goodwill among men and nations; are all these developments to be arbitrarily barred by the price of gold? Is the progress of the human race in this age of almost terrifying expansion to be arbitrarily barred and regulated by fortuitous discoveries of gold mines here and there or by the extent to which we can persuade the existing cornerers and hoarders of gold to put their hoards again into the common stock? Are we to be told that human civilization and society would have been impossible if gold had not happened to be an element in the composition of the globe?"

Mr Rees-Mogg's argument that a gold base for money supplies a manly discipline on the structure of credit is undoubtedly true. But need we have recourse to such an arbitrary discipline which is unrelated to the needs of the economy? Surely reality and stability demand that money should not be tied to one commodity—gold—but to a wide range of commodities. As long ago as 1920 Irving Fisher proposed that the United States should adopt a "commodity dollar", since then there has been no serious advocate of this idea. Instead of going back to a gold standard, we should be moving forward to a commodity standard, with money based on the goods and services which alone give money its value. Yours faithfully, EDWARD HOLLOWAY, Secretary, Economic Research Council, 10 Upper Berkeley Street, W1, May 6.

Retired civil servants

From Mr Frank Logan
Sir, The issues raised by Sir William Armstrong's acceptance of an appointment with the Midland Bank three months after his retirement from the public service deserve further discussion than they have yet received. If this appointment is allowed to go through, it is difficult to see any grounds on which senior civil servants could in future be refused permission to take up lucrative business appointments on or soon after retirement. At a time of declining standards in public life, it is vital that those at the top of the civil service should not only be able to give absolute unbiased advice to their Ministers but that they should be seen, as far as this can be arranged, to be under no temptation to do otherwise. This is infinitely more important than the temporary non-availability of a retiring civil servant's expertise to the business world.

The present rule that requires civil servants wishing to take up such appointments within two years of retirement to obtain the consent of the Minister concerned is wholly inadequate. At the very least there should be a suitable committee, perhaps presided over by a senior Privy Counsellor not a member of the

Government of the day, to consider and advise on such cases. Yours faithfully, FRANK LOGAN, As from Rusham End, Shalford, Surrey.

Inter-City tea

From Mr Clancy Sigal
Sir, As a frequent traveller on Inter-City, I now note that tops are no longer given with plastic cups of tea sold in the buffet. This forces the traveller to have his tea in a usually-crowded buffet or scolding fellow-passengers on the risky route back to his own car. All the buffet-attendants I've spoken to are deeply apologetic and blame a recent administrative restructuring. They call it barmy. Agreed, British Rail cannot plausibly plead a shortage of these plastic cups since tea-shoppers continue to supply them. I sometimes think British Rail should employ a little more of a dark office to think up ways of torturing its passengers. He's at it again. Yours etc., CLANCY SIGAL, 19 Wigmore Street, W1, May 6.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The development of North Sea oil

From Professor Alan Thompson
Sir, The Prime Minister's assurance, in his speech on May 5, that oil developments would not be "at the expense of the Scottish countryside" will be greatly welcomed in planning and amenity circles in Scotland. There was grave concern at the Drumbhule Inquiry that the evidence given by the DTI (later the Department of Energy) was based largely on the views of the contractors, and gave inadequate attention to total planning requirements, environmental factors, the cost of infrastructure, and co-ordination with the work of the local authority.

The developers are admittedly not bound to consider environmental factors. Indeed, they may put themselves at a disadvantage with competitors if they spend too much money on environmental planning. It is precisely because of this fact that a government department should include these considerations in its brief.

My own view is that Drumbhule will reveal three major needs. First, we should have a master plan (in the form of a written policy statement) for on-shore developments, involving a much wider range of planning considerations than those presented to the Drumbhule Inquiry by the developers and by the DTI.

Secondly, this plan must be firmly in the hands of the Scottish Office and not Whitehall. It is reassuring that this point was made in a clear and forthright statement by Mr William Ross shortly after taking office.

Thirdly, we need a better system of public participation. Between the first nibble made by the developers who want to acquire a site, and the bite of the formal application, citizens and communities whose future is affected must be brought into the picture.

The overwhelming lesson of Drumbhule, however, is that the inquiry system should not be abolished, al-

though it should be possible to improve its efficiency by streamlining the procedure. Any new legislation must retain some form of public scrutiny and professional cross-examination and impartial judgment. Drumbhule has shown how the most authoritative and impressive-sounding expert evidence can be shaken by detailed public interrogation. The prospect of such interrogation serves to dissuade the experts from cutting corners or adjusting their statistics. Parliament over 25 years of legislation in the field of planning, in making the public inquiry system the central safeguard of the citizens' rights. Any system of compulsory purchase which ignores these rights such as a possible land acquisition bill is a truly frightening prospect.

The adoption of these suggestions could do much to restore Scottish confidence in the impartiality of government and in the possibility of reconciling much-needed oil developments with the maintenance of high planning standards. No one can dispute the valuable contribution made to the Scottish economy by oil companies and by enterprising businessmen who perform valuable services in rig, platform and pipeline construction, storage refineries, repairs and servicing.

It is essential that they retain the good will of the Scottish people by avoiding planning guide lines which would impair the scenic beauty of the region, and accept direction to sites away from the uniquely beautiful areas to which the Prime Minister referred.

Restriction in the choice of sites may involve them in modification in design and some increase in costs, but in view of the large sums of money involved in oil, these difficulties are not insurmountable.

Yours faithfully, ALAN THOMPSON, 11 Upper Gray Street, Edinburgh 9, May 6.

Shared schools in Ulster

From Professor D. J. Anderson
Sir, As my hope for Northern Ireland or indeed Christianity diminishes in the reaction to proposals for Protestant and Catholic school sharing, reported in *The Times* on May 7, a Catholic diocesan official expressed doubts attributed by him to the "Catholic conscience on education" which presumably is a great deal sharper than the Catholic conscience on other matters of public concern in the province.

Having been brought up as a Catholic and still clinging desperately to a kind of Catholicism in spite of many of my coreligionists and other fellow Christians in Northern Ireland, I must ask myself clearly: can I derive from education in what is commonly called "a Catholic atmosphere"? Parishes up and down the land are burdened with the cost of Catholic schools within the state system and individuals pay for their children to go to Catholic private and public schools because they are told that it is their duty. But I suggest that the record of Catholic schools measured in terms of numbers of those who abandon Catholicism after leaving school is poor, and I believe that this is true even among Catholic boarding schools where the Catholic atmosphere has the best possible opportunity of permeating the developing mind. The figures may be available, or would not be difficult to obtain.

What about the record of Catholic schools in producing Catholics who are also real Christians? Are the products of Northern Irish Catholic schools significantly different from those of non-Catholic schools by any yardstick? There is no evidence that they are significantly more eager to forgive those who trespass against them, more tolerant, honest, other-worldly, gentle, humble; even that they are less blood-thirsty than others. If there is a sectarian murder, an event we now accept, although it ought to be unthinkable among Christians, do you really fear that Catholic children brought up side by side with Presbyterians or whatever, will be infected with some deadly heresy when in fact they might learn to live together in peace? Meanwhile, parents like myself see our children one after another leaving Catholicism, and I am constantly but for disillusionment with all brands of official Christianity. Yours faithfully, D. J. ANDERSON, University of Bristol, Department of Physiology (Oral Biology), The Medical School, University Walk, Bristol, May 3.

Subsidies for the arts

From the Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University
Sir, As Chairman of the Bristol Old Vic Trust I was much impressed by the letter you published last week from Mr Patrick Gibson, Chairman of the Arts Council, asking that the Government should give as much help as it can in this extraordinarily difficult time for the arts.

To make no bones about it, the Bristol Old Vic would simply not exist today were it not for the generous support for its standards of drama had it not been for the enlightened patronage of the Arts Council over the years. The greater part of our income comes from our audiences paying for their seats—as indeed a million did last year. But the subsidy we get from the Arts Council enables us to put on dramatic entertainment in our three theatres of a quality which would be quite unattainable without that support.

If the economies have to be made, as indeed they must in our theatres in these difficult times, it is always the quality of the artistic production which suffers most, simply because theatres have incapable overheads which rise like everything else. In such circumstances even quite small economies can produce quite disproportionate effects in quality. And once standards have deteriorated, as Mr Gibson so rightly says, they are difficult if not impossible to recover. Yours faithfully, ALEC MERRISON, Chairman, Bristol Old Vic Trust, The University, Senate House, Bristol.

Pakhtuns in Afghanistan

From Mr Nahi Misdaq
Sir, Your editorial of May 1—"Pakistan means more than Pakhtunistan"—raises many issues. May I as an Afghan be allowed to comment on some of them? Ever since the creation of Pakistan, it has been the policy of Afghan governments that Pakistan should be persuaded to agree to a referendum, allowing the people of Pakhtunistan to decide for themselves whether they want (a) to remain with Pakistan, (b) to create an autonomous state, or (c) to join Afghanistan. The United Nations and other independent sources indicate that 64 per cent (not, as you state, 40 per cent) of the Afghan population is Pakhtun. Pakhtu speakers have always been and still are the major and dominant group in Afghanistan. It is not for numerical reasons, as your leader makes out, that successive Afghan governments have been asking for the right of self-determination for the Pakhtuns of the NWFP.

3. You mention the "Sbia Hazaras of the north" (who actually live in central Afghanistan) and imply that they have been unfairly treated by the rulers of Kabul. This is in fact a criticism applicable to all modern governments. The bureaucrats in almost all capitals tend to neglect outer regions and provinces, Kabul not being an exception to this rule. Yours sincerely, NABI MISDAQ, 2, Leytonstone, E11.

Yours as though still in another age, Catholic religious leaders continue to urge segregated education on their flock. Do you really fear that Catholic children brought up side by side with Presbyterians or whatever, will be infected with some deadly heresy when in fact they might learn to live together in peace? Meanwhile, parents like myself see our children one after another leaving Catholicism, and I am constantly but for disillusionment with all brands of official Christianity. Yours faithfully, D. J. ANDERSON, University of Bristol, Department of Physiology (Oral Biology), The Medical School, University Walk, Bristol, May 3.

Ink with everything

From the Director of the Society of British Printing Ink Manufacturers
Sir, Everyone engaged in the printing ink industry is familiar with justifiable complaints about the overpricing of newspapers but the novel suggestion by Vice Admiral Sir David Clouston (May 3) that the ink actually "off-sets" on to hot fish, offers intriguing possibilities to the creative mind.

Does it not suggest, for example, a most convenient and palatable way in which politicians and economic journalists might be induced to eat their words? Is there the prospect of a new art form arising, as envisaged by the poet, from the pages of your more popular contemporaries, pieces of hot cod as sought after as Pirelli calendars—and for similar reasons? Shall we see the makers of printing inks—a hitherto respectable though body of men—entering advertising lists to make wild claims about added vitamins, subtracted calories and a subtle hint of vinegar? Alas for fantasy! The prosaic fact is that food must be wrapped with wrapping material on which the printing is on the outside of the wrapper and for which the ink has been specifically formulated with non-toxic materials. Food for thought must be separated from food for body thus avoiding any possibility of contamination.

Makers of serious inks do give continuing and serious thought to the problem of rub-off and indeed, many local newspapers no longer rub off in this way at all. As far as the national press is concerned, however, it is economic difficulties rather than technical ones which stand in the way of radical improvement of advertising lists. To produce something better would be easy but to produce it at the same price is impossible. It is a sad truth that whilst the British public is prepared to pay a great deal for its fish and chips, it is nowhere near as ready to pay more for its newspapers. There's the rub! Yours faithfully, C. NORTH-LEWIS, Director, Society of British Printing Ink Manufacturers, Sardinia House, 52 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2.

Architects and planners

From Professor Denis Binton and Professor Edgar A. Rose
Sir, Your Planning reporter described (April 25) the joint seminar organized by the RIBA and the RPII, Newcastle as "an unusual display of public penitence by two professions not notably addicted to self criticism". There is a large number of architects and planners about whom the most part of this statement is certainly true. Anyone who has read or listened to official and semi-official statements by these professions during the last decade would realize that public self criticism has been one of their chief preoccupations. Whether or not the criticisms have been altogether beneficial may be open to question. The origins of this concern, however, are entirely untraceable. A growing sense of social responsibility, a desire to broaden the scope of the architect-

ure and planner, and to achieve greater competence have, during this period, been the consistent and sincere objectives of the two institutes and the great majority of their members. However, their efforts in this direction and the success that has attended them have received less publicity than the small number of cases concerned with incompetence, lack of foresight or professional misconduct, and it is, therefore, doubly unfortunate that further publicity should be drawn by repeated public statements to so-called crises, professional failures and the supposed responsibility of architects and planners for a wide range of social ailments. Such gestures, and particularly their reiteration in house journals and other publications, must often give the impression that the professions endorse the view that their ranks are filled by knaves and idiots. Like many other, architects and planners are vulnerable professions; and

but they are also ones in which society is entitled to feel some confidence, and this can easily be eroded by constant self criticism. Moreover, such a one-sided commentary obscures the fact that throughout the country there are thousands of architects and planners, both in the public and private sectors, who, under great difficulties, are giving their clients and society a conscientious and competent service. They are probably doing more to show the public that their professions have a conscience than those who are continually proclaiming it in print. Yours faithfully, DENYS BINTON, Professor of Architecture, EDGAR A. ROSE, Professor of Planning, The University of Aston, Department of Architectural Planning and Urban Studies, Costa Green, Birmingham, April 26.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Opera and Ballet: Covent Garden, Royal Opera House, The Royal Ballet. Theatres: The Cuff and Treadwell Show, The Cuff and Treadwell Show. Concerts: The Aldeburgh Festival, The Aldeburgh Festival.

CINEMAS

Universal, Lippincott, The Rank Organisation. Theatres: The Cuff and Treadwell Show, The Cuff and Treadwell Show.

THE ARTS

Art Exhibitions: Agnew Gallery, Leslie Wootie, Arcade Gallery, Sculpture. Theatres: The Cuff and Treadwell Show, The Cuff and Treadwell Show.



From left: Joe Meia, Edwina Ford, Madeline Bellamy, Joan Morrow and Alan Howard

The Bewitched Aldwych

Irving Wardle. In these days of instant playwrighting, Peter Barnes is one of the few men who puts his boots on for the job. Art awards no "A's" for effort, but there is something impressive about a writer who is driven to assemble a mountain of research material for the purpose of blowing it sky-high. Stylistically, The Bewitched is one of the most ambitious plays ever mounted by the RSC in content, though it strikes me as no more than an elaborate variation on Mr Barnes's last full-length play, The Ruling Class.

London debuts

Of last week's three pianists at Wigmore Hall, the American, Kimberly Schmidt, had by far the heaviest guns to fire: no wonder his sights are set on this year's Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow. It was exciting to hear Beethoven's early C major sonata played with such elemental strength and drive at the start of the programme, and the bravura of Rachmaninov's B flat minor sonata so effortlessly dispatched at the end. Mr Schmidt also covered the ground in Debussy's first book of Images with remarkable dexterity. None the less there were times in this French music, as also in miniature by Chopin, Liszt and Rachmaninov when he seemed unaware that it is sometimes better to be discreet. His danger lies in pushing contrasts to extremes, and in exceeding limits of tonal beauty in fortissimo. But how sensitively and poetically he can play when he listens was very apparent in the Lento of Rachmaninov's sonata.

A night of memories

The World at War. Michael Ratcliffe. "General I" cried the reconnaissance man excitedly as he rushed into the French HQ at Chalons-sur-Saone. "I have discovered the secret of the enemy's positions! Every one is on a vineyard of inferior quality I Al Artraque..."

The Bewitched Aldwych

Irving Wardle. In these days of instant playwrighting, Peter Barnes is one of the few men who puts his boots on for the job. Art awards no "A's" for effort, but there is something impressive about a writer who is driven to assemble a mountain of research material for the purpose of blowing it sky-high. Stylistically, The Bewitched is one of the most ambitious plays ever mounted by the RSC in content, though it strikes me as no more than an elaborate variation on Mr Barnes's last full-length play, The Ruling Class.

London debuts

Of last week's three pianists at Wigmore Hall, the American, Kimberly Schmidt, had by far the heaviest guns to fire: no wonder his sights are set on this year's Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow. It was exciting to hear Beethoven's early C major sonata played with such elemental strength and drive at the start of the programme, and the bravura of Rachmaninov's B flat minor sonata so effortlessly dispatched at the end. Mr Schmidt also covered the ground in Debussy's first book of Images with remarkable dexterity. None the less there were times in this French music, as also in miniature by Chopin, Liszt and Rachmaninov when he seemed unaware that it is sometimes better to be discreet. His danger lies in pushing contrasts to extremes, and in exceeding limits of tonal beauty in fortissimo. But how sensitively and poetically he can play when he listens was very apparent in the Lento of Rachmaninov's sonata.

A night of memories

The World at War. Michael Ratcliffe. "General I" cried the reconnaissance man excitedly as he rushed into the French HQ at Chalons-sur-Saone. "I have discovered the secret of the enemy's positions! Every one is on a vineyard of inferior quality I Al Artraque..."

That Championship Season Garrick

As British playwrights get praised for substituting work routines for plot, America deserves equivalent credit for pulling off the same trick with alcohol. As a genre, though, booze drama has settled down into one of the most rigid formulas ever to stunt theatrical imagination. In Act One the party assembles and glasses are clinked in a mood of warm friendship; then, as tongues loosen, the mask begins to crack. Hostilities flare, skeletons rattle, but before things get too ugly we reach a maudlin plateau where everyone starts owning up to a sense of failure. Then the bar closes and they all go home. Plays of this kind (The Boys in the Band was the last to reach the West End) serve as a kind of Broadway confessionals. Drink gets the conflict and revelations out of people without the sweat of thinking down into one's guts, ensures that the action takes place in parenthesis and will have no bearing on the characters' future lives. Jason Miller has written a very capable piece along these fixed lines: a three-act assault on the American success ethic which arrives in Britain loaded with prizes and awards. Ah well, perhaps New York rules differ from those Mr Miller applies to

That Championship Season Garrick

As British playwrights get praised for substituting work routines for plot, America deserves equivalent credit for pulling off the same trick with alcohol. As a genre, though, booze drama has settled down into one of the most rigid formulas ever to stunt theatrical imagination. In Act One the party assembles and glasses are clinked in a mood of warm friendship; then, as tongues loosen, the mask begins to crack. Hostilities flare, skeletons rattle, but before things get too ugly we reach a maudlin plateau where everyone starts owning up to a sense of failure. Then the bar closes and they all go home. Plays of this kind (The Boys in the Band was the last to reach the West End) serve as a kind of Broadway confessionals. Drink gets the conflict and revelations out of people without the sweat of thinking down into one's guts, ensures that the action takes place in parenthesis and will have no bearing on the characters' future lives. Jason Miller has written a very capable piece along these fixed lines: a three-act assault on the American success ethic which arrives in Britain loaded with prizes and awards. Ah well, perhaps New York rules differ from those Mr Miller applies to

A night of memories

The World at War. Michael Ratcliffe. "General I" cried the reconnaissance man excitedly as he rushed into the French HQ at Chalons-sur-Saone. "I have discovered the secret of the enemy's positions! Every one is on a vineyard of inferior quality I Al Artraque..."

The Bewitched Aldwych

Irving Wardle. In these days of instant playwrighting, Peter Barnes is one of the few men who puts his boots on for the job. Art awards no "A's" for effort, but there is something impressive about a writer who is driven to assemble a mountain of research material for the purpose of blowing it sky-high. Stylistically, The Bewitched is one of the most ambitious plays ever mounted by the RSC in content, though it strikes me as no more than an elaborate variation on Mr Barnes's last full-length play, The Ruling Class.

London debuts

Of last week's three pianists at Wigmore Hall, the American, Kimberly Schmidt, had by far the heaviest guns to fire: no wonder his sights are set on this year's Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow. It was exciting to hear Beethoven's early C major sonata played with such elemental strength and drive at the start of the programme, and the bravura of Rachmaninov's B flat minor sonata so effortlessly dispatched at the end. Mr Schmidt also covered the ground in Debussy's first book of Images with remarkable dexterity. None the less there were times in this French music, as also in miniature by Chopin, Liszt and Rachmaninov when he seemed unaware that it is sometimes better to be discreet. His danger lies in pushing contrasts to extremes, and in exceeding limits of tonal beauty in fortissimo. But how sensitively and poetically he can play when he listens was very apparent in the Lento of Rachmaninov's sonata.

A night of memories

The World at War. Michael Ratcliffe. "General I" cried the reconnaissance man excitedly as he rushed into the French HQ at Chalons-sur-Saone. "I have discovered the secret of the enemy's positions! Every one is on a vineyard of inferior quality I Al Artraque..."

Handwritten note in Arabic script at the top right of the page.

KHRUSHCHEV MEMOIRS

High opinion of Kennedy: 'both my partner and my adversary'

(With authorization of Time Magazine, exclusive to The Times.) We had little knowledge of John Kennedy. He was a young man, very promising, and very rich—a millionaire. We know from the press that he was distinguished by his intelligence, his education, and his political skill. I met him once, during my visit to Washington, when the Committee on Foreign Relations gave a reception in my honour. However, we knew (Adlai) Stevenson better, and his would have been the most acceptable candidacy as far as we were concerned (in the 1960 presidential election). But he had already been nominated for President twice and defeated twice; the Democrats didn't want to risk a third time. They decided to bet on Kennedy instead.

The battle between the two parties began. The Americans are very fond of making you think a huge struggle over major issues is under way, a struggle which will determine whether the United States will continue to exist or not. But in essence the battle between the Democrats and Republicans is like a circus wrestling match. The wrestlers arrange in advance who will be the winner and who will be the loser—before they even enter the arena. Of course, I'm not saying that the outcome of an American election is actually arranged by the two candidates, but they're both representatives of the capitalist class which nominate them; and everyone knows that the foundation of capitalism will not be shaken, regardless of which candidate is elected. The President is elected by working people, but as we see it, he conducts a policy which is compatible with working-class interests. The President supports the bourgeoisie and big monopolistic capital. That would have been true of Stevenson, as well as Kennedy and Nixon.

Still, once the Republicans had nominated Nixon and the Democrats had nominated Kennedy, we had to make a choice in our own minds. We thought we would have more hope of improving Soviet-American relations if John Kennedy were

in the White House. We knew we could not count on Nixon in this regard: his aggressive attitude toward the Soviet Union, his anti-Communism, his connexion with McCarthyism—all this was well known to us. In short, we had no reason to welcome the prospect of Nixon as President. Therefore we took it very seriously when outgoing President Dwight Eisenhower came out in favour of Nixon, giving speeches in support of his candidacy.

In the heat of the campaign, just before election day, the United States addressed itself to us, officially asking for the release of Francis Gary Powers. The timing of Powers's release had great political significance. At that time voices in the press were saying that whichever candidate could show himself more able to improve Soviet-American relations stood a better chance in the election.

'We wanted to establish contacts with Kennedy because we shared his fear of war. I certainly was afraid of war. Who but a fool isn't? I've got no qualms about coming right out and saying we were afraid of war'

I expressed my opinion to the leadership: "The United States government has asked us to release Powers. Now is not the time to do it because the two presidential candidates are both trying to cash in on an improvement in relations. If we release Powers now it will be to Nixon's advantage. Judging from the press, I think the two candidates are at a stalemate. If we give the slightest boost to Nixon it will be interpreted as an expression of our willingness to see him in the White House. This would be a mistake. If Nixon becomes Presi-

dent, I don't believe he will contribute to an improvement in relations between our countries. Therefore, let's hold off on taking the final step of releasing Powers. As soon as the elections are over we'll hand him over."

My comrades agreed, and we did not release Powers. As it turned out, we'd done the right thing. Kennedy won the election by a majority of only two hundred thousand or so votes (actually 18,550), a negligible margin if you consider the huge population of the United States. The slightest nudge either way would have been decisive.

So Eisenhower left the White House and Kennedy became President. I must say I had no cause for regret once Kennedy became President. It quickly became clear he understood better than Eisenhower that an improvement in relations was the only rational course. Eisenhower had fully appreciated the danger of the Cold War leading to a hot war; he'd told me more than once, "I'm afraid of war, Mr Khrushchev."

Kennedy feared war too. He never told me in so many words, but he seemed determined to do something to take concrete steps. He knew that war brings impoverishment to a country and disaster to a people, and that a war with the Soviet Union wouldn't be a scroll in the woods—it would be a horrible, bloody war. For the first time the United States would have to fight on its own territory rather than send its soldiers over to fight in Europe. In a war fought with nuclear missiles, the American monopolists, who had profited from wars in the past, would see the economic might of the United States destroyed. Kennedy understood all this very well and wasn't afraid to call things by their own names. Therefore from the beginning, he tried to establish closer contacts with the Soviet Union with an eye to reaching an agreement on disarmament and to avoiding any accidents which might set off a military conflict.

In America the press is very influential, but Kennedy had great influence, too. He was a

flexible President and, unlike Eisenhower, he was his own boss in foreign policy. He hired bright, young, well-educated advisers who were equally flexible. Therefore Kennedy was able to bring the press around in favour of a summit meeting. He let us know he would like to meet with representatives of the Soviet Union. As I've already mentioned, the bourgeois press likes to play up personalities, so American newspapers would always cast it in terms of Kennedy wanting to meet with me personally, the head of our Government.

We, too, wanted to establish contacts with Kennedy because we shared his fear of war. I certainly was afraid of war. Who but a fool isn't? I've got no qualms about coming right out and saying we were afraid of war. That doesn't mean I think we should pay any price to avoid war. Certainly we shouldn't back down at the expense of our self-respect, our authority, and our prestige in the world. On many occasions while I was head of the Government we were confronted with the jealousy and aggressiveness of others toward our position, and we had to counter-attack these forces. By counter-attacking when we did, we won a number of significant moral victories. But these were victories in the Cold War. We managed to avoid a hot war.

Kennedy seemed committed to the same goal. During our talks in Vienna, Kennedy recognized the need to avoid military conflict. He felt we should sign a formal agreement to the effect that we would adhere to the principles of peaceful co-existence, at what he meant by peaceful co-existence was freezing existing conditions in all countries in so far as their social and political systems were concerned. Well, this concept was completely unacceptable to me, and I told him so.

"Mr President, we too, would like to come to an agreement with you on the principles of peaceful co-existence, but for us, that means agreeing not to use force in solving disputes and not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries—it does not mean freezing the conditions which prevail in those countries today. The question of a country's sociopolitical system should be decided by that country itself. Some countries are still determining what sort of system is best for them, and we have no business freezing them into one form or another."

"I don't agree," he replied. "We must freeze their systems. Otherwise all sorts of undercover agents can undermine a country's government." Kennedy wanted to maintain

the status quo in the world. In other words, he wanted countries with capitalist systems to remain capitalist, and he wanted us to agree to a guarantee to that effect. This was absolutely unacceptable. I tried to make him see that his was a reactionary position. "Mr President, your proposal smells of the olden days. Let's make a brief excursion into history. There was a time when the United States was a British colony. You had your revolt, achieved victory, and became an independent state. You decided on your political system by yourselves. Now take us for example: we, too, rose up in revolution and chose the system under which we now live. According to your proposal, other countries would have had a right to interfere and prop up British rule in the American colonies and tsarism in Russia. In fact, England and France—not to mention some other countries—did wage a war against the young Soviet state, and you know your history well enough to remember how that ended.

"You see, Mr President, we can't agree with you on freezing the status quo because that would mean depriving people of opportunities to decide their destinies for themselves. We stand for socialism, and you stand for capitalism. Let the other people of the world decide for themselves under what social and political system they will live."

Had John Kennedy realized the implications of the proposal he was making, I don't think he would have suggested freezing internal political systems. He was a highly intelligent President, but here he was defending capitalist tradition—and he wanted us to be party to such a thing! Frankly, I was somewhat surprised by him. Therefore I couldn't help using a little irony to mock what he was suggesting. I think even today the Americans still haven't given up the point of view Kennedy set forth to me.

My belief is confirmed by the war which the United States had been waging in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Indeed, that war represents nothing but the desire of the United States to preserve capitalism and the landlord system in those countries. The people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are fighting to establish better conditions for working people. We Communists, of course, believe that the best conditions are to be found under the Communist system, under socialism.

What positive conclusions could be drawn from my talks with Kennedy on peaceful co-existence? Most important, he

understood that the first stage of peaceful co-existence was the prevention of war—particularly war between the United States and the Soviet Union. But he wasn't willing to go much beyond the basic point.

'Jacqueline didn't impress me as having that special brilliant beauty that can haunt men, but she was youthful, energetic and pleasant, and I liked her very much. She knew how to make jokes and was, as our people say, quick with her tongue'

We were sitting in a room in Vienna with only our interpreters, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and Gromyko. I don't remember Kennedy making any inquiries of Rusk, nor do I remember Rusk giving Kennedy any advice. To my mind this meant Kennedy had a good grasp of international issues and was well prepared for the talks. It was quite different from Eisenhower's behaviour in Geneva and Washington, when first John Foster Dulles and then Christian Herter were always prompting him. John Kennedy and I met man to man, as the two principal representatives of our countries. He felt perfectly confident to answer questions and make points on his own. This was to his credit, and he rose in my estimation at once. He was, so to speak, both my partner and my adversary. In so far as we held different positions, he was my adversary, but in so far as we were negotiating with each other and exchanging views, he was my partner whom I treated with great respect.

At one reception Kennedy introduced me to his wife and to his mother, Jacqueline, Kennedy's wife, was a young woman whom the journalists were always describing as a great beauty. She didn't impress me as having that special, brilliant beauty which can haunt men, but she was youthful, energetic, and pleasant, and I liked her very much. She knew how to make jokes and was, as our people say, quick with her tongue. In other words, she had no trouble finding the right word to cut you short if you weren't careful

with her. My own conversation with her consisted of nothing more than small talk, the sort you'd expect at a reception or during intermissions at the theatre. But even in small talk she demonstrated her intelligence.

As the head of the Soviet delegation, I couldn't care less what sort of wife Kennedy had. If he liked her, that was his business—and good luck to them both. The same was the case with his mother. We knew she was a millionairess and consequently we had to keep in mind whom we were dealing with at all times. We could smile courteously and shake hands with her, but that didn't change the fact that we were at opposite poles.

It was at one of these receptions or evenings at the theatre that I had my last meeting with Kennedy. I remember he looked not only anxious, but deeply upset. I recall vividly the expression on his face. Looking at him, I couldn't help feeling a bit sorry and somewhat upset myself. I hadn't meant to upset him. I wouldn't have liked very much for us to part in a different mood. But there was nothing I could do to help him. The difference in our class positions had prevented us from coming to an agreement—despite all possible efforts on my part. Politics is a merciless business, but that realization did not keep me from feeling sorry for Kennedy.

I knew his enemies, especially aggressive politicians, would take advantage of him and tease him, saying: "See? You wanted to show off your abilities by meeting Khrushchev and sweet-talking him into an agreement. We've always said the Bolsheviks don't understand the soft language of negotiations; they understand only power politics. They tricked you; they gave your nose a good pull. You got a going-over from them, and now you're come back empty-handed and disgraced." That's what I imagined the President expected to hear when he got home.

I felt doubly sorry because what had happened in the Vienna talks aggravated the Cold War. This worried me. If we were thrown back into the Cold War, we would be the ones who would have to pay for it. The Americans would start spending more money on weapons, forcing us to do the same thing, and a new, accelerated arms race would impoverish our budget, reduce our economic potential and lower the standard of living of our people. We knew the pattern only too well from our past experience.

So my meeting with Kennedy came to an end and we said

goodbye to each other in positions, basically, and the tensions between countries somewhat eased. Yet despite our words, disappointments it was worth something that we met and exchanged opinions.

I think that Kennedy more intelligent than the Presidents before him like my Communist brothers and me correctly to pay such compliments to the late President of the United States. To give a man when credit is due, to entail any whitewashing of social and political systems man represents. Kennedy was a capitalist and a representative of the capitalist class, but up to the last day of his life he understood that the socialist camp had gained economic, and cultural, and much scientific and technical knowledge, including that of war—that the United States and its allies could no longer seriously consider going to war against us. I'll always remember that.

What kind of man was Kennedy? As regards our grounds, he and I were apart. I was a miner, a fighter, who—by the will of Fate and the people—was the Prime Minister of a country. Kennedy was a millionaire and the son of a millionaire. He pursued a policy of strengthening capitalism, while I sought to do away with it. I was in possession of teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin. As our meeting in Vienna demonstrated, we diametrically opposed views on many important questions.

Despite the irreconcilable of our class antagonisms, Kennedy and I found common ground and a common language it came to prevent military conflict. During the Berlin and Cuban missile crises, for example, we agreed to establish a direct line of communication between us, by using diplomatic channels, to be used in case of emergency. Some people may say, "needs it?" I say it may be in handy some day.

I would like to pay my respects to Kennedy, my opponent, number in the conflict which arose between our countries. He showed flexibility and, together, avoided disaster. When he was assassinated, I felt a regret. I went straight to the United States embassy, expressed my condolences. © Little, Brown & Co. published in this country. Andre Deitch in late suit. Tomorrow: Peace and

Advertisement for Dunhill cigarettes. Features a pack of Dunhill cigarettes with the text: 'ALFREDO DUNHILL LTD. LONDON', 'DUNHILL', 'London Paris New York'. Below the pack, it says: 'Internationally acknowledged to be the finest cigarette in the world.' At the bottom, it reads: 'dunhill The most distinguished tobacco house in the world' and 'EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING'.

Advertisement for Glenfiddich Pure Malt Whisky. Features two bottles of whisky. Text includes: 'Now that you know your Scotch, taste what came before.', 'When you drink Scotch today, you're probably enjoying a blend of twenty to thirty different sorts of Scotch whiskies. However, for many centuries before the art of blending was developed, the original whisky of Scotland was pure malt, first recorded in the Scottish Exchequer Rolls of 1494.', 'Glenfiddich Pure Malt has an aroma and taste very different from the blend to which you are probably accustomed. But the smoothness and mellowness of Glenfiddich is difficult to describe—it can best be experienced.', 'We could tell you a length about our family distillery at Glenfiddich. The heart of it is copper pot stills and the pure Highland water. But for now, let us merely say that William Grant & Sons make Glenfiddich today as we have done for four generations in the traditional way. The result is a pure malt whisky matured for at least eight years—a delight to drink. Why not try a dram with a friend? It could be great fun for both of you.', 'Glenfiddich Pure Malt Whisky'.

Telford your opportunity Call Bob Tilmouth at 0952 613131

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Telford has the space and the people for growing companies

Super profits' for North Sea oil companies seen by Lord Balogh

Roger Vielvoys Correspondent. While the price of Britain's oil reserves grows...

Pensions decision causes angry turmoil

By Margaret Stone. The occupational pensions industry remained in angry turmoil yesterday following Tuesday's decision by Mrs Barbara Castle...

Mrs Castle's stand has surprised the occupational pensions industry. Earlier fears that the Government would put pension legislation back into the melting pot were allayed...

White Paper to detail the Government's own long-term proposals. But it seems unlikely that the provisions will be put into operation for at least two to three years...

British Leyland plan £180m expansion for Rover-Triumph

By Clifford Webb. British Leyland are giving priority to the expansion of their profitable Rover-Triumph executive end sports car division...

20 pc drop in societies' mortgages in a year

By Margaret Stone. There was a 20 per cent drop in the number of mortgages granted last year by the building society movement...

EEC Commission accepts Italian economic and trade measures

From Roger Berthoud Brussels, May 8. After yesterday's dismal performance by the European Economic Community's foreign and agriculture ministers...

These include the cancellation of Italy's external debt, with repayment over a two-year period, and the elaboration of an overall programme of economic recovery...

Rally after Triumph fall to 5 1/2p

By Our Financial Staff. Triumph Investment Trust, one of the largest 'fringe' financial groups, saw its shares collapse yesterday morning to 5 1/2p...

Brooke Bond make £10.9m bid

By Our Financial Staff. Brooke Bond Ltd yesterday announced a £10.9m bid for Baxters, the Northampton-based, butchery business...

End of engineering strike a welcome relief for many small companies

By Business News Staff. British industry and public services welcome the end of the engineering union strike. Many organizations had predicted widespread disruption...

How the markets moved

The Times index : 119.79 + 1.90. F.T. index : 303.0 + 6.9. Rises: Ass Port Cement 2 1/2p to 14 1/2p...

Strong recovery in gilts and equities

The withdrawal of the strike call by the engineering union brought a strong rally in both gilts and equities yesterday. Industrial shares restored losses suffered the day before...

ENI signs \$400m Soviet factory deal

Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI) announced yesterday that it had signed an agreement to supply the Soviet Union with six petrochemical factories...

Why not make capital out of a good income?

Perhaps you're like millions of men and women today who make a more than decent living, yet who have little or no capital...

Thomsons see bright future despite difficulty

While the immediate outlook is difficult and made more so by the increases in taxation announced in the Budget...

Cement chiefs to meet on cuts in price rises

The Cement Makers' Federation decided yesterday to meet next Wednesday on the Price Commission's cutting back price rises...

Drug colour 'cannot be trade mark'

Colours applied to drug capsules and pellets cannot be registered as trade marks, the Appeal Court ruled yesterday in a case involving Smith, Kline and French Laboratories...

Growth in bank lending to industry remains sluggish

By Ian Marston. Banking figures for the four weeks to April 17 confirm that there has been no significant increase year on year in industry's demands for funds...

THE POUND

Table with columns: Bank, Buys, Sells. Includes entries for Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, etc.

BANK FIGURES

Table with columns: At end month, Eligible liabilities, Rise or fall, Reserve ratio. Includes data for 1973 and 1974.

On other pages

Table listing various business news items and their corresponding page numbers, such as 'Appointments vacant 9, 15', 'British Vita Company 28', etc.

The LONDON LIFE Association Limited

Advertisement for The LONDON LIFE Association Limited, including contact information and a form for requesting a booklet.

COMPANY MEETING

Unilever

Countering inflation—the Unilever contribution

Substantial benefits from ability to meet changing conditions

... gives us confidence that we shall be able to deal with the problems of today's raging inflation

... Sir Ernest Woodroffe (Chairman)

The Annual General Meeting of Unilever Limited and Unilever N.V. were held yesterday in London at Rotterdam.

Addressing the London meeting, Sir Ernest Woodroffe said: In the Report and Accounts for 1973 that you adopted a short time ago, your Board, commenting on the prospects for the near future, said: "Some increases in our costs should be offset by further improvements in efficiency and productivity, and by the skills we already possess in substituting scarce materials."

teries and distribution are employed to better advantage. This is a highly profitable contribution to the contribution made by all those who work for your Company.

Benefits to Society Society benefits too. It gets the goods it needs for a smaller expenditure of resources. Today, industry makes an additional contribution in helping to combat the ravages of inflation, reducing costs by rapidly accommodating itself to the pace of change. Without such a contribution, inflation would have gathered even greater momentum. For example, without that £60 million per year, averaged over 1967 to '72, our prices would have been higher by about 10 per cent at the end of the five year period.

Progressive Attitude of Mind An individual company succeeds in making its contribution to the extent that a progressive attitude is shared by all those who work for it. This attitude that sees change as an opportunity, that searches constantly for better ways of doing things, that seeks to improvise in a crisis. It is the very antithesis of complacency and of being swept along by the tide of events.

Steep Rise in Costs Part of our normal task is to improve our performance by learning to do things better and to deal with difficulties that result from changes in the economic climate. But the recent pace of change has surely put us on our mettle. Never in peacetime has there been such a dramatic change in the average price of edible oils had trebled compared with 18 months earlier; rise has varied from 50 per cent to 100 per cent.

All Round Contribution And in a modern industrial enterprise, all parts of the organisation must contribute. This is why all have the same attitude of mind to improvement and the same quick reaction to change. Much of the scope for improvement involves balancing advantages and disadvantages in parts of the business for which different people are responsible.

Encouraging Reactions The reaction throughout the business to the kind of rapid changes I have just described, has been most encouraging. It has demonstrated once again the amazing ingenuity of our people in dealing with changing patterns of costs of resources both material and human.

Wide range of expertise We have specialists in production, in distribution and sales, in data processing and office methods, in advertising, in packaging, and in other areas in which they can be helpful over the broad span of Unilever's activities. Money spent on advertising is used more effectively. People in offices, factories

ments in their fields of expertise. They inform and they assist. Help is also available in the specialist product fields. The purpose of the reorganisation of the top structure of Unilever into Product Co-ordinations in the 1960's was to concentrate our expertise into highly professional groups. Part of their job is to collect and distil the best in Unilever. They, too, must be able to smell change in the air. Again, they inform and assist.

Redundancy problem in industry This raises the ugly word redundancy. We are fully conscious of the human problems involved, problems which are the same irrespective of the cause—be it improvements in productivity, decline of an industry, or Government action. Fortunately, we have not experienced much redundancy because growth has taken care of a large part of the problem.

Country to country variations In the Western world, it pays to mechanise intensively. In less developed countries, where wages are lower, our management design their factories with less mechanisation and they use more labour. Judgment is based on the relative costs of machinery, power and labour. For example, the manufacturer in India is 48 whilst in the Philippines it is 27 and in Germany 10. As wages rise relative to the other costs in the less developed countries, it will pay to introduce gradually further measures of mechanisation.

Good communications essential People are stimulated into action by hearing or reading about the way others have tackled problems, have succeeded, have used new methods or equipment. There must be good communications. I know of no chairman who is satisfied with the communications in his business. To get a proper balance between too much and too little, to get essential information to those who can use it and not clutter the desks of those who cannot; to make sure that confidential information is not so confidential that it sits in the locked filing cabinet of the managing director safe from all inquisitive eyes, even those of the junior manager who could use it to the company's advantage: these are the conundrums. We do our best to solve them.

Principle of the learning curve You will recognise in these examples, the principle of the learning curve, the ability to learn to do things better. Progress comes from paying meticulous and never-ceasing attention to detail, and by people at all levels—the process worker, factory manager, research chemist.

Above all, it comes from an

ardour of mind which constantly strives for improvement. This attitude is just as vital in finance, or distribution, or marketing, or in the factory. For example, our improved financial discipline in recent years stems from discussing our cash position with top management at a time when funds were declining. The reaction was universal. Bit by bit, again with meticulous attention to detail, our currencies have used cash more effectively. As a result, working capital as a percentage of sales has fallen steadily from 17.7 per cent in 1970 to 15.7 per cent in 1973.

Essential role of research The attitude of mind I have been describing is the very essence of the role of research. The research scientist seeks to discover the new and improve the old. He seeks to make major improvements for expensive ingredients, and improvements in the shelf life of products to reduce distribution costs. From such ventures have come the range of soaps, detergents, and shampoos which give us that amazing flexibility in the choice of oils for our margarine; the ability to use vegetable protein to supplement expensive meat in the drier distribution costs for some of our dairy products whose shelf life has been extended by packing under sterile conditions.

Mr G. D. A. Klijnstra, Chairman of Unilever N.V., gave a similar address to shareholders at the meeting in Rotterdam.

The Report and Accounts of both Companies for 1973 were adopted. The Proposed final Ordinary dividend for 1973 of both companies were declared at the rate of 5.50p (payable in two instalments) per 25p Ordinary share of Unilever Limited, and Fl. 3.78 per Fl. 20 nominal amount of Ordinary capital of Unilever N.V. announced on April 3, the proposals regarding Unilever Limited's Ordinary dividends for 1973 had been adjusted since the Report and Accounts went to Press. The Chairman explained the adjustments and the reasons for them. An explanatory statement is being sent to all shareholders of Unilever Limited.

Vote of Thanks and Tributes Dr. G. C. Hampson (a stockholder): I would like to propose a vote of thanks to the Directors. Practically all costs of Unilever for producing another excellent year's results. In particular I want to pay a special tribute to our retiring Chairman, Sir Ernest Woodroffe.

Improvement can come, not only from large scale operations, but from the smallest details. It is just as important a part of the attitude to doing things better. We have pushed up the capacity of our detergent spray towers steadily ever the past 20 years. Yet developments over the past 2 years have enabled us to squeeze a further 20 per cent per hour out of them. We were recovering glycerine from soap-making well before the turn of the century. But we have not given up trying to improve our methods. Even as recently as a few years ago, we had to evaporate 60 per cent more water for each ton of glycerine produced than we have to evaporate today.

Principle of the learning curve You will recognise in these examples, the principle of the learning curve, the ability to learn to do things better. Progress comes from paying meticulous and never-ceasing attention to detail, and by people at all levels—the process worker, factory manager, research chemist.

ardour of mind which constantly strives for improvement. This attitude is just as vital in finance, or distribution, or marketing, or in the factory. For example, our improved financial discipline in recent years stems from discussing our cash position with top management at a time when funds were declining. The reaction was universal. Bit by bit, again with meticulous attention to detail, our currencies have used cash more effectively. As a result, working capital as a percentage of sales has fallen steadily from 17.7 per cent in 1970 to 15.7 per cent in 1973.

Essential role of research The attitude of mind I have been describing is the very essence of the role of research. The research scientist seeks to discover the new and improve the old. He seeks to make major improvements for expensive ingredients, and improvements in the shelf life of products to reduce distribution costs. From such ventures have come the range of soaps, detergents, and shampoos which give us that amazing flexibility in the choice of oils for our margarine; the ability to use vegetable protein to supplement expensive meat in the drier distribution costs for some of our dairy products whose shelf life has been extended by packing under sterile conditions.

Mr G. D. A. Klijnstra, Chairman of Unilever N.V., gave a similar address to shareholders at the meeting in Rotterdam.

The Report and Accounts of both Companies for 1973 were adopted. The Proposed final Ordinary dividend for 1973 of both companies were declared at the rate of 5.50p (payable in two instalments) per 25p Ordinary share of Unilever Limited, and Fl. 3.78 per Fl. 20 nominal amount of Ordinary capital of Unilever N.V. announced on April 3, the proposals regarding Unilever Limited's Ordinary dividends for 1973 had been adjusted since the Report and Accounts went to Press. The Chairman explained the adjustments and the reasons for them. An explanatory statement is being sent to all shareholders of Unilever Limited.

Vote of Thanks and Tributes Dr. G. C. Hampson (a stockholder): I would like to propose a vote of thanks to the Directors. Practically all costs of Unilever for producing another excellent year's results. In particular I want to pay a special tribute to our retiring Chairman, Sir Ernest Woodroffe.

Improvement can come, not only from large scale operations, but from the smallest details. It is just as important a part of the attitude to doing things better. We have pushed up the capacity of our detergent spray towers steadily ever the past 20 years. Yet developments over the past 2 years have enabled us to squeeze a further 20 per cent per hour out of them. We were recovering glycerine from soap-making well before the turn of the century. But we have not given up trying to improve our methods. Even as recently as a few years ago, we had to evaporate 60 per cent more water for each ton of glycerine produced than we have to evaporate today.

Principle of the learning curve You will recognise in these examples, the principle of the learning curve, the ability to learn to do things better. Progress comes from paying meticulous and never-ceasing attention to detail, and by people at all levels—the process worker, factory manager, research chemist.

Journalists join protests against proposals for foreign earnings tax

By Derek Harris

Some 400 foreign journalists in Britain are about to add to the protests against the Chancellor's Budget plan to bring foreign earnings mere within the United Kingdom tax net.

They are only one of a number of groups, including professional people in banking, insurance, shipping and other sectors of business, who give warning of an exodus of foreign talent and of commerce itself if the proposals go through with the Finance Bill.

The more the professionals study the implications of the proposals the more they worry. The gradual shift of the Eurodollar market to New York or mainland Europe, of multinational corporations pulling up United Kingdom roots and going off, probably to Ems and other "invisible" assets, especially the shipbroking market, being discouraged out of a too heavily taxed London.

Two newsprint groups seek £20 a tonne rise

By Edward Townsend

Britain's national newspapers face new difficulties as a result of newsprint price increases of £20 a tonne being sought by Bowater and Reed.

The warning was sounded on Monday by the United Kingdom Newsprint Users' Committee, after confirmation from the two paper companies that they were preparing applications for price increases.

Reed raised its price of standard grade newsprint in January, February and April, this year to its present level of £122.91 a tonne. Bowater's price also went up in April to £115.21. The price of £118 a tonne rose in April to £118 a tonne.

My own word of appreciation to the tributes which you so justly have paid to Sir Ernest Woodroffe today. Sir Ernest has had a long and distinguished career in Unilever. He joined Loders there in 1925 and held a thorough grounding on the oil milling side of our business.

Vote of Thanks and Tributes Dr. G. C. Hampson (a stockholder): I would like to propose a vote of thanks to the Directors. Practically all costs of Unilever for producing another excellent year's results. In particular I want to pay a special tribute to our retiring Chairman, Sir Ernest Woodroffe.

Improvement can come, not only from large scale operations, but from the smallest details. It is just as important a part of the attitude to doing things better. We have pushed up the capacity of our detergent spray towers steadily ever the past 20 years. Yet developments over the past 2 years have enabled us to squeeze a further 20 per cent per hour out of them. We were recovering glycerine from soap-making well before the turn of the century. But we have not given up trying to improve our methods. Even as recently as a few years ago, we had to evaporate 60 per cent more water for each ton of glycerine produced than we have to evaporate today.

Principle of the learning curve You will recognise in these examples, the principle of the learning curve, the ability to learn to do things better. Progress comes from paying meticulous and never-ceasing attention to detail, and by people at all levels—the process worker, factory manager, research chemist.

Above all, it comes from an

Kingdom taxpayers on worldwide income and capital gains. It is the last proposal which is producing the most heat among Britain's foreign professional and business community. They see it as a complete switch from previous policy which had tended to ignore the loopholes in favour of attracting foreign executives and capital.

The foreign journalists feel especially saddened by what they regard as a short-sighted British attitude. One member of the Foreign Press Association, Count Paolo Filo della Torre, an Italian journalist, said: "We're working people, not tycoons."

Mr Henri Vandervee, a Dutchman six years in Britain who is vice-president of the association, pointed out that with most journalists on only moderate salaries staying in London could become impracticable for some.

The association is considering representations to the Government for an easing of the proposed tax laws for foreign journalists, including broadcasters. They will point out that many other countries treat foreign journalists more sympathetically in the interests of

Electronics fears over government reshuffle

By Kenneth Owen Technology Correspondent

The structure of government organization as it affects the electronics industry was criticized yesterday by Mr R. R. C. Elected president of the Electronic Engineering Association.

Speaking in London at the association's annual luncheon, Mr Rankin said that the advent of a new Government was a matter of considerable importance to the EEA. "We are therefore looking with considerable interest and some misgiving to the departmental reorganization proposed by our new political masters."

The disappearance of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications left a vacuum, Mr Rankin said. He hoped good relations could be established with the departments which had inherited that ministry's responsibilities.

On the defence side, the association looked on the appearance of the Controllerate of Guided Weapons and Elec-

25pc rebates by Barclays

In the wake of the recent reductions in its tariff of personal charges, Barclays Bank is to provide all its non-personal customers with a 25 per cent rebate of current account commissions for the first six months of 1974.

The sum involved is likely to be about £4m, which compares with an estimated £1m saving for personal customers during the same six months. The rebates will also apply to domestic non-personal customers of Barclays Bank International.

Bank statements for April

Statements of the London Clearing Banks and their banking subsidiaries in England and Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man in up to April 17 are summarized in the table below.

Table with columns: Bank, Total Assets, Total Liabilities, etc. Includes Barclays, Lloyds, National Westminster, etc.

Ben Turner Group Five Year Profits Growth £457,210 PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION £288,747 £112,653 £148,910 £181,818



Mr Cube, Knight of the Road.

You probably think of Tate & Lyle as simply the sugar people.

If that's the case, Mr Cube would like to change your mind.

Because Tate & Lyle's shipping, warehousing and distribution, bulk liquid storage, commodity trading, engineering and road transport actually account for *more* profit than the traditional sugar refining.

Of course, every one of these activities has been a natural development using the skills that come to Mr Cube from growing, buying, transporting, storing, refining and distributing his sugar.

He got into road transport, for example, because of the need to transport Tate & Lyle sugar about the country. He now transports a lot of other people's goods as well, and the various Tate & Lyle transport fleets include over 700 vehicles.

Mr Cube will, of course, continue on your sugar packets. But he firmly intends to carry on his drive to expand in other places, too.



**TATE
+
LYLE**

Out of sweetness came forth strength

Telephone Rentals

LIMITED

Incorporating

DICTOGRAPH TELEPHONES LIMITED

OPERATING TR SERVICES

Results 1973

- * Group Profits for 1973 after Depreciation but before Taxation were £6,703,234, an increase of 10.72% over the previous year. These profits are, once again, a record but, as anticipated at the time of the Interim Statement they were adversely affected by the general industrial and economic situation in the United Kingdom during the second half of the year.
- * The Directors recommend an increased Final Dividend of 11.54% making a total for 1973 of 16.44% equivalent to 24.22% gross (23.07% gross for 1972). This uplift is just within the 5% increase in gross dividends allowed under the Pay & Prices regulations.
- * Both at home and overseas the Group had a very successful year. Compared with 1972 additional rentals secured showed an increase of 37% and Sale Outright an increase of 12.5%.

Statistical Record of the Group for Ten Years

	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964
Total Funds employed	£M 26.06	23.25	20.63	18.82	17.42	15.94	14.30	13.38	12.29	11.21
Turnover	£M 18.51	16.93	16.79	15.17	13.41	13.05	9.50	8.76	7.79	6.98
Rental Revenue (included in Turnover above)	£M 11.15	10.14	9.52	9.04	8.44	8.15	6.55	5.97	5.46	4.97
Depreciation	£M 2.34	2.13	2.00	1.86	1.74	1.72	1.37	1.24	1.35	1.20
Group Profit before Tax	£M 6.79	6.05	5.65	5.25	4.75	4.28	3.34	2.75	2.30	2.20
Ordinary Dividends (gross)	% 24.22	23.07	22.00	20.00	16.97	16.30	15.76	12.63	8.84	8.29
Earnings per share	p 8.70p	9.53	8.62	8.17	6.73	6.36	5.62	4.84	4.42	3.38

NOTES:

- 1968 Figures: These include the Dictograph Group of Companies for the first time. The Turnover, Rental Revenue and Depreciation totals for these Companies are for the sixteen months to 31st December, 1968, but the Profits before Tax are for the post-acquisition period only.
- The Parent Company's share of the Profits of the Australian Associated Company were included in the Consolidated figures for the first time in 1969.
- As from 6th April, 1973, Tax on Dividends is imputed to Shareholders and payable by the Company as an advance of Corporation Tax. The 1972 and 1973 Dividend rates are grossed up to provide a comparison with rates in earlier years.
- The Ordinary Dividend percentages and Earnings per share have been adjusted to take into account Capitalisation issues.
- The Earnings per share have been affected by the change in basis of Company Taxation; the Gross Earnings per Share based on Group Profit before Taxation are: 1973—17.27p, 1972—15.60p.

Future Prospects

- * Mr. E. H. Cooper, Chairman, states "In view of the present economic situation and the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to introduce a further budget in the autumn, it would be injudicious to comment in any detail on your Company's prospects for 1974. However, your Company has the largest order book in its history and new rental business taken during the first four months of the year is considerably in excess of that secured at this stage during 1973. These factors, coupled with your Company's strong financial position, leave your Board quietly confident that your Company's record of seventeen years consecutive increase in profitability will be continued during 1974."

Meeting 6th June, 1974.

Dividend payable 13th June, 1974.

High prices 'will undermine Arab oil

By Roger Viovey

High prices for crude oil are likely to continue until the 1980s when the strong position of the oil producers would start to be undermined, according to Professor Colin Robinson, Professor of Economics at the University of Surrey.

He said at the Institution of Electrical Engineers conference on Energy, Europe and the 1980s, that the industrialized countries would have to live with a group of suppliers who would expand output slowly and increase prices.

But he added: "Just as the low price era eventually came to an end, the era of high and rising prices will sow the seeds of its own destruction as the demand for OPEC crude becomes more and more insatiable."

His forecasting is based on the presence of alternatives to crude oil in the form of supplies from

tar sands, shale and coal and also the energy potential of nuclear power and geothermal sources.

In this situation it was only a question of time before the ability of the oil producers to manipulate prices became severely constrained as they were once again forced to operate in a competitive market.

"When this happens—probably some time in the 1980s—oil prices should first stabilize and will then most probably fall relative to the general price level. Indeed, a substantial absolute reduction in oil prices is quite conceivable at this stage."

"If the oil producers exploit their power ruthlessly over the next 10 years they may raise the price of their product above the price of substitute energy forms."

Professor Robinson said the producers had a choice. They could be relatively moderate in their price demands, putting off the day when serious competi-

tion arrived and lessening the force of the eventual competition.

Alternatively they could bring forward the competition by the full-blooded exploitation of their present bargaining power. They could not exploit their power and avoid bringing on the competition.

Professor Robinson also spelled out a warning on the future of European coal-mining operations. He said the industry was relatively labour intensive and the miners would no doubt try to raise their earnings faster.

"Because of this tendency it is by no means clear that European coal will improve its competitive position relative to oil as fast as popular opinion seems to believe. For a few years the strength of the oil producers will probably push up oil prices faster than the price of coal, but it is doubtful whether over say 10 to 15 years, the price of European coal will increase significantly less than oil prices."

But Mr Derek Bara, chair of the National Coal Board, has a more optimistic view. He says that against a background of rising world energy costs, security and cheapness of oil both pointed in the same direction—the development of and other indigenous resources as the first priority and reduction of import dependence.

The coal industry must if a vital and continuing contribution to energy requirements of the enlarged community. A role should be seen in complementary to that of the indigenous fuels in providing a large base as possible of economic energy supply.

The Community should set an energy policy framework which would create the conditions to enable the European coal industry at least to maintain production at the present level by expanding in the most productive coalfields to offset inevitable reductions elsewhere.

Lockheed confirms merger negotiations

Burbank, California, May 8.—Mr Daniel C. Haughton, chairman of Lockheed Aircraft Corp, has confirmed at a shareholders meeting that Textron Inc is one of the companies which Lockheed is considering as a merger candidate.

He said that other companies were being considered. After the meeting he declined to rule out a merger with General Dynamics Corporation.

He said he was not directly taking part in the merger discussions. These were being conducted by the company's investment bankers, Lazard Freres and Co.

In response to another question, Mr Haughton said that Mr Howard Hughes, the industrialist, was not one of the parties with which Lockheed was in negotiation.

Lockheed obtained a \$100m (about £41m) loan commitment from Mr Hughes last September, but the proposed financing, to develop a new aircraft, lapsed two months ago. Under the terms Mr Hughes still has the right until June 13 to buy up to \$10m of Lockheed's 20-year 6 per cent convertible subordinated debentures.

If the debentures are bought and then fully converted by Summa Corporation, which is 100 per cent owned by Mr Hughes, it would give Summa nearly 10 per cent control of Lockheed, according to informed sources.

Providence, Rhode Island: Textron Inc said it had not held merger discussions with Lockheed.—Reuter.

Worst year for fire losses

Fire losses in Britain last year were the worst ever at an estimated £179m. This is an unwelcome increase from the previous level of £108.5m.

Mr Jack Greenwood, chairman of the Fire Protection Association, points out in the association's annual report that this "savagely" increase in material losses came at a time when the economy was least able to bear it.

It was in 1973 that two of the most tragic fires in recent years occurred; the Isle of Man disaster and the fire in an oil tanker in Oban. Of last year's fires were estimated to have cost more than £1m each.

Despite the work of the Fire Protection Association in putting pressure on industry to improve its fire protection standards, Mr Greenwood points out: "Only management can control its own fire risk."

Two of the most serious areas of concern to the FPA are hotels and schools. Last year there were 94 fires in primary and secondary schools resulting in fire damage of £6m.

OTTOMAN BANK

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of £1.40 per Share, voted at the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 8th May 1974, will be PAYABLE on and after 31st May 1974, in London at the Office, 23 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. The Coupon to be presented is No. 101. The holders of Founders Shares will receive an amount of £115.74 per whole share payable on the same date and at the same place, against presentation of Coupon No. 44. Coupons must be listed on forms, which can be obtained on application, and left five clear days for examination before payment.

Public sector's dominance 'bad for builders'

By Malcolm Brown

A leading builder issued a warning yesterday about the growing dominance of public sector work in the building industry.

The steady growth of the industry's public sector work over the last two decades was clearly connected with the highly damaging stop-go cycles which had hampered building progress over that time, Mr William Paton, retiring president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, said at the federation's annual general meeting in London.

Mr Paton said: "All the evidence suggests that it is not a good thing for our industry's well-being to have a building programme so heavily weighted in the public sector, where it often appears that decisions are based more on political promises than on the certain knowledge of availability of financial resources to sustain them."

"I cannot believe that this is a sound foundation from which a large labour intensive industry like ours, which needs continuity of employment, can confidently and efficiently work."

At the same meeting Mr Gerald Kaufman, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, said the Government was starting to restore stability and confidence to the private housing market.

Mr Kaufman said the situation in council house building when the Government came to office two months ago was "disastrous".

Japan will give special help to small companies

By Malcolm Brown

Japanese officials have said that smaller companies badly hit by the recession here will be given special financial help despite the tight money policy.

For example, the government is considering increasing the funds available from government financial institutions such as the People's Finance Corporation and the Small Business Finance Corporation, to needy textile firms.

Private financial institutions may also increase funds available to smaller companies. The officials said the measure did not imply any easing of the present credit squeeze. Overall control of the money supply would continue to be maintained through "window guidance"—control maintained by the Bank of Japan on commercial bank's lending.—Reuter.

More short time at two German car groups

Frankfurt, May 8.—Adam Opel AG and Volkswagenwerk AG said they plan further short time work this month because of continuing slack sales.

Volkswagen will work short time from May 24 to May 31. Short time will be concentrated in the Hannover plant, where Volkswagen's light transporters are built, and in the Emden plant, where the Beetle cars for export to the United States are produced, a company spokesman said. He gave no further details.

Adam Opel AG will go on short time at its Kaiserslautern and Russelsheim plants from May 12 to May 18, affecting 20,000 to 21,500 workers.

Sapeyische Motorenwerke, Daimler Benz AG and Audi NSU spokesmen said there were no plans for their companies to go on short time.—AP-Dow Jones.

Tyre prices up: Most German tyre manufacturers are introducing 2 to 7 per cent price increases, mainly for commercial vehicle products, a German Tyre Traders' Association spokesman said.—Reuter.

THE IMPERIAL COLD STORAGE AND SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)
FINAL DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES

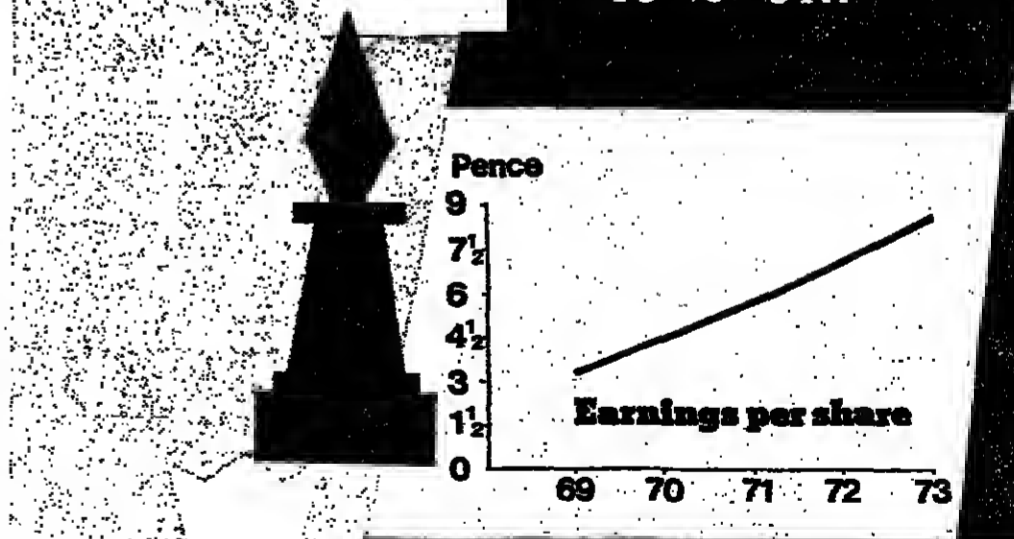
Further to the notice of the final dividend declaration on the ordinary shares of this Company advertised in the press on 14th March, 1974, the conversion rate applicable to payments in U.K. currency in respect of that dividend is £100 = R14.50 per cent 100 = 4.2412p per share.

The effective rate of South African Non-Resident Shareholders' Tax is 14.51%.

London Transfer Secretaries and Registrars: Charter Consolidated Services Limited, Kent House, Station Road, Ashford, Kent, TN23 1QB. 24th May, 1974.

BTR Limited 1973

Sales up by 25% to £70m



Overseas trading now 56% of total sales

Copies of the Report & Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary at Silvertown House, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PL

British Vita is INTERNATIONAL

- “Trading Profit from UK operations increased from £597,000 in 1972 to £1,164m in 1973.”
- “Trading Profits attributable to the Shareholders of British Vita Company Limited, from its international operations, increased from £1,097m to £1,674m.”
- “It is also worthy of note that the Net Cash Dividends received into the UK from your Company's international operations, exceeded by more than twice the Net Cost of the parent company's dividend.”
- “It was decided that as part of your Company's comprehensive global strategy, the commitment of your valuable management, technological resources and funds should be deflected towards those projects that show a capability of being transposed internationally in the foreseeable future.”
- “Internationally, your Group is broadening its base of operations in territories where it is already established. In addition, negotiations are reaching conclusion in three further countries and a number of others are in the embryonic stage.”

Results at a Glance	1973	1972
	£000	£000
External turnover (excluding share of associated companies)	24,857	21,858
Trading profit:		
United Kingdom	1,164	597
Overseas	577	169
Share of profit of associated companies	1,041	904
Profit available to shareholders	1,169	844
Dividends paid (net) (1972 - gross)	103	133
Dividend proposed (net)	96	100
Retained profit	970	611
Average capital employed	11,746	10,214
Return on capital	23.7%	16.4%
Earnings per 25p share	23.1p	16.3p
Ordinary dividend per 25p share (adjusted)	3.85p	3.52p
Number of times covered	5.9	3.7

Dividend
The Directors propose the payment of a final dividend of 1.85p per share payable on 29th May 1974 which together with the related tax credit under the imputation system is equivalent to 2.76p per share making a total for the year of 5.51p (22%) per share, compared with 21% for the previous year.

A Special Resolution will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting which, if passed, will give shareholders the opportunity of receiving shares in lieu of dividend.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Midway Hotel, Castleton, Rochdale on 15 May 1974 at 12 noon.

British Vita Report and Accounts for 1973 may be obtained from the company headquarters at Middleton, Manchester M24 2DB.



Opportunity for Growth and a Promising Future

Highlights from the report of the President Robert H. Volk.

The year 1973 was most significant for Unionamerica. On December 31, pursuant to a plan of reorganization, a "new" Unionamerica was the recipient of substantially all of the assets of the former Bank Holding Company, known as Unionamerica. This action was necessary to comply with the Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970 which limit the activities that may be engaged in by a Bank Holding Company.

This reorganization was accomplished in a manner that treated Unionamerica as if it had never been a part of the former Bank Holding Company.

Results for the year 1973 were the best in Unionamerica's history with new records set in total revenues, net income and earnings per share.

Unionamerica's net income reached a record \$7,850,000 an 8 percent gain over the \$7,265,000 earned in 1972. Over the past five years, Unionamerica's net income has grown at an average compounded annual rate of 26 percent per year.

Earnings per share equaled \$1.32 in 1973, compared with 1.16 earned in 1972, an increase of 14 percent.

Of the three operating groups of companies, the mortgage banking and real estate group accounted for 50 percent of Unionamerica's net income, while the insurance group contributed 47 percent. The contribution of the business services group, while small, showed a significant advance from 1972.

In March 1974, approximately 1,368,000 shares of the Company's outstanding common stock were repurchased by Unionamerica for 39.00 cents per share as a result of its offer, announced in February, to purchase 1,500,000 shares of its stock. The shares were repurchased with borrowed funds. Management presently does not have any specific plans to incur additional debt.

Also, it is our intention to invest substantially all of our earnings in present business activities. One of the principal considerations in creating the new Unionamerica on December 31, 1973 was that the mortgage banking and real estate group, the insurance group and the business services group all represent areas of substantial opportunities for growth. With a well-structured capital base, strong national and international position, a broad spectrum of opportunity for growth and qualified management, Unionamerica and its groups expect to enjoy a promising future.

Unionamerica Inc.
445 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California, 90072, U.S.A.

COMPANY MEETING

ROPENG CONSOLIDATED LIMITED

Reports from the Chairman, Mr. J. D. HELLINGS, F.R.S., F.I.M.M., circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended 30 September 1973.

The Consolidated Accounts for the year ended 30 September 1973, show a profit before taxation of £1,607,295 compared with £1,404,897 in the previous financial year. Mine production has once more been maintained, and despite an increase in working costs, results achieved may be regarded as most satisfactory. So far as the agricultural division of our activities is concerned, the improved price received for rubber during the year together with the addition of a Bairoe Rubber Estate, listed in a substantial advance profit from this source of £470,000 from £13,555 in 1972.

The overall profit from the mine and estates after taxation amounted to £919,581, an increase of 47.5%.

During the year 2,729 tons of ore were produced from a total of 8,447,000 cubic yards of material. The total tonnage of ore was harvested and sold, averaging 67.37 cents per pound. Export Control was imposed on the metal from January 1973. The International Tin Council lifted on the 1st October, lifting the effect on the company's sales of tin prices. Consequently the price rose markedly and has reached record high levels during recent months despite heavy sales of tin by the British Stock Exchange and the General Services Administration of the United States.

The company has therefore followed the general upward surge of commodity prices during the last months and the price rise has shown on many occasions how susceptible tin is to market trends. Nevertheless it is recognized that a substantial price rise was inevitable as production is to be maintained from the increased lower grade reserves available and the higher cost of production. With this future in mind your Board has recently concluded an agreement to purchase leases over 541 acres of mining land in the District of Bawang Padang, Perak, for the sum of £529,000 which, when cleared by the Foreign Investment Committee in Malaysia, will substantially increase the Company's available ore reserves for future mining operations.

Your Directors are pleased to inform Shareholders that the loan of approximately £943,000 which our Bankers had arranged for the purchase of the Kota Bairoe Estate has now been duly repaid from current income.

Your Directors, through the medium of the General Managers, are continuing to search for opportunities both to increase the Group's reserves and expand actual production.

In the first six months of the current year 1,273 tons have been produced compared with 1,346 tons during the corresponding period last year. During this period the price of tin rose from £2,150 to £3,587 per ton. Hence at the time of writing our prospects for the remainder of the current year are most encouraging.

It is anticipated that the group's tin production will be slightly reduced during the current year but I think it is safe to say that this reduction will be more than compensated for by the increased profitability arising from higher tin prices. As far as rubber is concerned, we have yet to receive the full benefit from the Kota Bairoe production which, combined with the higher price, should again show a substantial improvement in our profits from this commodity.

HENRY FOSTER BUILDING PRODUCTS LTD.

A.G.M. 8th May, 1974

- Substantial further growth expected from recent developments.
- Liquidity position very satisfactory.

31st December	1973	1972
RESULTS £000		
Turnover	3,098	2,389
Profit before tax	866	664
New fixed assets	947	1,106
Earnings per share (adjusted for scrip issues)	17.15p	15.47p



Mr Heinz Bausch (left), managing director of Hegemann, Mr Julian Wallesley (centre), chief executive of Charles Barker Advertising, and Mr Louis Hagopian, vice-chairman of N. W. Ayer, after the signing of the joint venture agreement in London.

Advertising & marketing

British agency in three-way link

Charles Barker & Sons, which is one of the largest agencies remaining in Britain without existing international ties, has linked with an American and a German company in a joint venture partnership.

An agreement was signed in London this week with N. W. Ayer, of the United States, and Werbesagentur Dr Hegemann GmbH, of Germany, to form a joint holding company based in Holland.

The new company, Ayer Barker Hegemann International, is equally owned by the three partners. It in turn will hold what are described as "substantial minority shareholdings" of approximately £250,000 in each of the three founder concerns.

While each of the partners will maintain complex autonomy in their home markets there will be an exchange of

senior executives so that each will be represented on the boards of the other two.

The three agencies, through the holding company, will fund acquisitions in other countries. It is hoped, they say, to have acquired substantial interests in agencies in France, Benelux, Italy, Switzerland, Scandinavia, Spain and Austria by the end of 1975.

Negotiations are already well advanced in some of these countries.

With billings now totalling £20m, Charles Barker has been increasingly moving from its traditional area of financial advertising into the consumer field. It has attempted penetration through the half ownership of an agency in Frankfurt and via loose associations with agencies in other countries.

The two other partners have also attempted other methods of international expansion.

N. W. Ayer purchased a British agency, Alexander Butterfield, in 1967 but found that its growth was not as rapid as had been hoped. The agency was subsequently sold to Pemberton and later absorbed into the Kimpfer complex, leaving Ayer once again without European representation.

Hegemann has worked through several European

agency partnerships. But according to Mr Heinz Bausch, these did not prove entirely satisfactory.

Period push

Period, whose sales according to distributors J. R. Parkinson doubled during 1973 after the product's first big consumer advertising campaign in the United Kingdom, is again to increase its advertising this year.

Cinemas throughout the country are being used to lead the campaign devised by Nolex Advertising. The campaign is being supported by full colour advertisements in newspaper supplements and leisure magazines.

MPs interests

After weeks of discussion, public relations consultants have agreed to compile a register listing the names of all clients and any connections they may have with members of Parliament or members of any public body.

The register will be presented at a meeting this week the Public Relations Consultants Association voted for the move by 28 votes to five against.

The P.R.C.A. claims to represent 75 per cent of the public relations consultancy business in Britain with 64 member companies.

Patricia Tisdall

Business appointments

Changes on two Unilever boards

The following were elected directors of Unilever Ltd and Unilever NV at annual general meetings in London and Rotterdam yesterday:

Mr E. D. Fountain, who will succeed Mr R. E. Walker, who will continue to be a director of the group, designed to broaden and strengthen Bedford coverage of world commercial vehicle markets. Mr W. L. Barrows will retire as chairman of Avers after the annual meeting on June 11, and will be succeeded by Mr R. C. Hale.

Mr L. G. Thomas has been made a director of Lambert Horswood, a subsidiary of the Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia Credit Holdings, is now the holding company for eastern Credit Holdings and Western Trust & Savings following the acquisition by PNB of the Western Credit Group. PNB owns 78 per cent of both with the remaining 22 per cent held by Arthurthor Latham. Mr R. S. Ravenscroft, president of the Philadelphia National Bank, is to be chairman of PNB and Mr R. C. Priestland, managing director of WCH, is to be chairman. The other directors of PNB are Mr J. Warden, Mr D. Frankfield, Mr D. Marjell, Mr A. R. C. Arthurthor, Mr B. Thompson-McCauley and Mr Russell Taylor. Mr H. Spörberg, Mr N. Trahsit and Mr J. Trahsit have resigned as directors of WCH. Mr Ray Milroy has been named managing director of PNB and Mr T. A. K. Wright is to become deputy chairman of the paper divisional board of the Britains

Mr E. D. Fountain has become manager of Vauxhall Motors' Ellesmere Port manufacturing plant. He succeeds Mr R. E. Walker, who will continue to be a director of the group, designed to broaden and strengthen Bedford coverage of world commercial vehicle markets. Mr W. L. Barrows will retire as chairman of Avers after the annual meeting on June 11, and will be succeeded by Mr R. C. Hale.

Mr L. G. Thomas has been made a director of Lambert Horswood, a subsidiary of the Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia Credit Holdings, is now the holding company for eastern Credit Holdings and Western Trust & Savings following the acquisition by PNB of the Western Credit Group. PNB owns 78 per cent of both with the remaining 22 per cent held by Arthurthor Latham. Mr R. S. Ravenscroft, president of the Philadelphia National Bank, is to be chairman of PNB and Mr R. C. Priestland, managing director of WCH, is to be chairman. The other directors of PNB are Mr J. Warden, Mr D. Frankfield, Mr D. Marjell, Mr A. R. C. Arthurthor, Mr B. Thompson-McCauley and Mr Russell Taylor. Mr H. Spörberg, Mr N. Trahsit and Mr J. Trahsit have resigned as directors of WCH. Mr Ray Milroy has been named managing director of PNB and Mr T. A. K. Wright is to become deputy chairman of the paper divisional board of the Britains

Group and deputy chairman of Britains Paper. Mr L. C. Wells is to be joint managing director of Britains Paper along with Mr Wright. Mr L. C. Wells has been appointed director of the engineering division of L.C.P. Holdings and consultant to H. R. Turner (Willenhall) and other group engineering companies with special responsibility for research and development. Mr M. E. Craddock will be made chief executive of the group's engineering division. Mr D. M. Rhead will become chairman of the engineering subgroup board.

Mr Dennis Fredjohm has joined the board of Arbutnot Latham Holdings.

Mr P. W. Dyson is to become director of operations for Hartford Europe Incorporated. Mr F. Bowers has resigned as deputy managing director of the PNB group and as a director of its subsidiaries. Mr F. Lownders has resigned as managing director of the group, but remains on the board as a director in a consultative capacity. Mr C. M. R. Wilkinson, chairman, becomes chief executive of the group.

Mr P. W. Dyson has been appointed director, investment operations, for Hartford Europe, Inc.

Mr D. Fountain and Mr N. M. Irvine have become directors of Star Great Britain Development Services. Mr G. P. Jacobs, Mr I. M. Luong and Mr J. K. Stanley directors of Star Great Britain Overseas Developments. Mr J. Gold a director of Star (Great Britain) Finance and Mr B. A. H. Hossain a director of Star Great Britain Management.

BBA Group Ltd



"It seems likely that small cars with small engines will increase in popularity: their use may well be encouraged by law. Taking into account the continuing increase in the world vehicle population, this is not expected to have a serious effect on the total demand for friction materials, which is expected to increase... Renewed interest in coal as power source is already increasing demand for coal conveyor beltting which we are well placed to satisfy".

Mr. Frank Pearson, Chairman.

□ Group sales and profit from trading again reached record levels. Sales at £54,070,584 were 24.5% higher than in 1972, while the net balance from trading rose by 18.9%. Pre-tax profit increased by 14.6% to £4,804,745.

□ The total dividend of 2.18p per share (against 2.14p net for 1972) is covered 2.8 times by attributable profits of £2,077,090.

□ 55% of Group turnover and 61% of Group pre-tax profit were provided by the overseas companies. BBA friction materials

	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Group Sales	54,071	43,438	38,486	38,371	30,780
Group Profit before Tax	4,805	4,192	3,696	2,870	2,939
Earnings per share - p.	2.070	2.033	1.683	1.448	1.444
Dividends per share - p.	2.18*	2.14	2.0	2.5	2.5
Capital Employed	22,935	19,663	17,700	15,711	14,755

*Net dividend: the 1972 dividend was equivalent to 2.14p net.



Mintex Ltd - Scandura Ltd - Crosswell's Asbestos Company Ltd
Sovax Ltd - Versil Ltd - Regina Glass Fibre Ltd - Comprehensive
Computer Services Ltd - Raliko Ltd - Marshall Handling Equipment Ltd
BBA Properties Ltd - Overseas Subsidiaries in West Germany - United
States - Spain - Canada - France - Australia - South Africa.

Important announcement from Barclays Bank

25% rebate of commission charges for business customers this half year

For the period January to June 1974, Barclays Bank will give a 25% across-the-board rebate on bank charges to all non-personal customers. The only exceptions will be charges negotiated on an inter bank basis.

The basis of assessment agreed with customers remains unchanged, but the effect will be that some 520,000 of our customers will be charged only 75% of the commission due at the end of June for servicing their accounts.

Mr. Deryk Weyer, Senior General Manager, said: "We feel it is now the turn of trading and industrial customers to benefit. They have had a difficult winter. Three day working has cut production and on top of that costs of energy and raw materials have increased. We believe it is right for us to give some help by temporary rebate in our commission charges."

For further details please ask your local Barclays Manager.



Five days that can change your future

We're rather good at changing the future. After every I.E.A. exhibition, the world's never quite the same again!

Because the I.E.A. exhibition is the world's unique show window for the latest technical developments in process control instrumentation, automatic test equipment, electronic components, process control, production equipment, scientific instrumentation, computer hardware and data handling equipment.

And because each I.E.A. exhibition acts as a "think tank" for engineers from all over the world, who examine, compare and discuss the developments since the last exhibition. The exhibition itself continues to escalate. Since its foundation in 1957 it has more than tripled in size. In 1972 it attracted over 700 companies from 22 countries, and 4,824 visitors from 69 overseas countries. I.E.A. '74 is a special landmark—the first to be held since the setting up of the enlarged EEC.

For further information and complimentary trade tickets, please contact:
Industrial & Trade Fairs Limited,
Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1PB.
Telephone: 01-242 9011. Telex: 262567.
Cables: Indatfa London WVC1.

International Instruments Electronics Automation Exhibition
8th-17th May 1974 Olympia, London. Open daily 10.00-18.00

Collins Publishers

1973 Results

- * Profits up 16%
- * Earnings per share 2% up after substantially increased tax charge.
- * The new binding factory completed and construction of the new printing factory and warehouse has commenced.

	1972	1973	
TURNOVER	£18,043,000	£22,054,000	+22%
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	£3,085,000	£3,565,000	+16%
EARNINGS PER SHARE	13.89p	14.18p	+2%
DIVIDEND PER SHARE (NET)	3.12p	3.28p	+5%

Copies of the Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, William Collins & Sons (Holding) Ltd., 144 Cathedral Street, Glasgow G4 0NB

Feedingstuff prices 'could drop by 20 pc'

A cautious forecast that prices of animal feedingstuffs could fall by as much as 20 per cent in the second half of the year came yesterday from Mr Francis Saint, chairman of BOCM Silcock, the largest feedingstuff compounders in Britain.

Last year rising cereal costs made feedingstuff prices rise faster than almost any others. But Mr Saint said yesterday at a big company's poultry fair at Stoke Newington, Buckinghamshire, that costs of compounders' raw materials had fallen sharply in the EEC this year.

"Our raw material costs are slowly trending downwards but so far they have done little more than offset the escalations of other costs."

Mr Mike Heron, marketing director, said the company had managed to cut feed prices by about £3 a ton. "It is likely that this trend will continue", he added.

Mr Saint said that he hoped the Government's talk of renegotiating EEC membership represented "the cosmetics of continued electioneering" rather than genuine aims.

"Agriculture was now suffering from uncertainty about this country's future in the EEC. If the decision is to go back to the old straitjacket of the deficiency payments system, the damage to the industry will be incalculable."

Mr Saint said that he hoped the Government's talk of renegotiating EEC membership represented "the cosmetics of continued electioneering" rather than genuine aims.

"Agriculture was now suffering from uncertainty about this country's future in the EEC. If the decision is to go back to the old straitjacket of the deficiency payments system, the damage to the industry will be incalculable."

Arab delegation sees Mr Varley on cooperation

A three-man delegation from the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) has been in London discussing ways of promoting industrial and economic cooperation between Britain and the Arab oil producers.

The delegation consisting of Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, Mr Yusif Shirawi, Bahrain's minister of development and Dr Ali Attiga, yesterday held a one-day seminar with businessmen. They have also met Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy.

Another voice has been raised in protest against the transfer of Companies House from London to Cardiff. The annual report of the General Federation of Trade Unions, released yesterday, says that members' concern has been expressed to the Government.

The federation has had an official reply that the London search facility would remain

Companies House protest

Another voice has been raised in protest against the transfer of Companies House from London to Cardiff. The annual report of the General Federation of Trade Unions, released yesterday, says that members' concern has been expressed to the Government.

The federation has had an official reply that the London search facility would remain

Ministry calls the first joint talks over Port Talbot steel shutdown

By R. W. Shakespeare
The Department of Employment has stepped in to try to settle the strike by engineering craftsmen which has closed the huge British Steel Corporation steelworks at Port Talbot in South Wales for the past two weeks.

Union representatives and BSC management have been invited to talks with department officials at its Cardiff offices tomorrow. This will be the first time that both sides have been involved in discussions on the craftsmen's dispute since the strike began.

Mr Tol Lloyd, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers official responsible for the steelworks, has strongly criticized the corporation for not initiating fresh negotiations earlier. The stoppage by 1,500 craftsmen has made 9,500 other

steelworkers idle and stopped all steelmaking and steel finishing operations at Port Talbot.

The engineers are demanding a £6.50 a week pay increase and have turned down a BSC offer of £3.50, which the corporation maintains is the maximum allowed under present pay legislation.

The dispute has now reached a critical stage, posing a threat to production and employment in other industries. The Port Talbot works makes about one-sixth of BSC's total steel output, and this includes a high proportion of the special steels for the car industry.

When the strike began Mr Bob Scholey, BSC chief executive, said that if it continued for more than a fortnight, some of the plant's biggest customers would be in serious supply difficulties, because stocks at the

car plants and elsewhere were lower than usual after the three-day week.

Mr Lloyd claims that this warning and the BSC's failure to make any new approach to the unions are a "contradiction in terms".

Port Talbot also turns out large quantities of tinplate for the canning industry, and for the past week the threat of shortages has been increased by a second strike of 550 workers at the BSC works at Ebbw Vale. These men have now called off their stoppage pending further negotiations on their pay claim.

One of the biggest customers for special steel sheet produced at Port Talbot is British Leyland, which at its car body plants at Cowley and Longbridge turns out body shells for its own range of cars and for a number of other car companies.

'No salvation' in higher air fares

By Arthur Reed
Leaders of world aviation were told by Lord Boyd-Carpenter, chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority, yesterday that no salvation for the ills of the industry was to be found simply in increased fares.

Speaking at a conference in London organized by the *Financial Times*, Lord Boyd-Carpenter said some fare adjustments were made inacceptable by fuel price increases, but the industry should not forget that the growth end was the cheap end.

"Solution did not lie in a 'bell-curve' rush for higher fares." He saw the industry's future in the provision of very fast and superonic aircraft for a limited number of important people, and large, full aircraft offering moderate fares for a very large number of others.

Mr Adam Thomson, chairman of British Caledonian, said that if airlines continued to fail to find a solution, governments should impose realistic regulations which would allow efficient airlines to succeed.

If both airlines and the regulatory authorities continued to fail, governments would have to support airlines with taxpayers' money—just as most countries supported their railways.

Mr Pierre Cot, chairman of Air France, told the conference he hoped that cooperation between airlines in Europe would be extended, although commercial problems would arise when the individual public image of each airline had disappeared.

What would passengers think of an Air France flight between Paris and Rio de Janeiro operated by a Lufthansa aircraft,

manned by an Italian cockpit crew and Spanish cabin attendants?

Mr Knut Hammarajöld, director of the International Air Transport Association, described the challenges facing the industry as "ominous and serious".

Airlines would have to rationalize service standards and operating patterns, while the public must realize the era of diminishing air fares was past.

Mr Robert D. Timm, chairman of the United States Civil Aeronautics Board, said improper discounting activities by some airlines could no longer be tolerated.

"The tens, if not hundreds, of millions lost to the airlines each year through such practices represent a self-inflicted wound which must end."

Halcrow wins Gulf contract

Sir William Halcrow and Partners, a London firm of consulting engineers, has won a major contract from the Saudi Arabian Government to design a huge new port at Jubail, on the Arabian Gulf, about 60 miles north-east of Dammam.

Halcrow has been awarded the contract for the first stage of the development, the cost of which is estimated at about £175m. It will be signed in Riyadh this week.

Site investigations will commence immediately. The new port is being designed to serve the substantial industrial development planned for the Jubail area.

Committee of 20 deputies held up

Paris, May 8.—The link between special drawing rights and development aid, together with the gold price question, appears to be preventing real progress in discussions by the Committee of Twenty deputies, according to conference sources.

The deputies were tackling the first part of the proposed "outline of reform", the sources said. This was with the intention of drawing up a consensus document rather than a chairman's report for the ministerial-level meeting in Washington on June 12 and 13.

Delegates said decisions would be left to this Washington meeting. They said the United States, with West German support, was opposing the link between the redefined special drawing rights and development aid.—Reuter.

President signs US energy Bill

Washington, May 8.—President Nixon has signed legislation formally creating the Federal Energy Administration, whose chief task in the next decade will be that of pushing the United States towards energy self-sufficiency—a venture which Mr John Sawhill, the agency's chief, said would involve investments of close to a \$1,000,000m (£416,000m) by industry.

Prime rate changes: Most New York banks have now followed the trend set already around the United States and raised their prime lending rates to 11 per cent from 10 1/2 per cent.

Leading bankers have for weeks been suggesting that rates will fall, while, in fact, they have continued to climb, and they appear now to be changing their tune.

Commission quashed 144 cost pleas in month

By Hugh Clayton
The Price Commission said yesterday that it rejected 144 claims for price rises in April and modified a further 64. The rejections ranged from 37.15 per cent on AEL cables to 29 per cent on Shell Chemicals polystyrene, resins and lubricants.

The Commission also rejected claims for increases in cover prices and advertising rates from 11 divisions of the Westminster Press provincial newspaper group.

The agency said it won price cuts worth more than £1m from Category Two distributors in April. It added that in the past year it had won similar price cuts worth £13.5m.

British Nuclear Fuels faced rejection last month of a claim to charge an extra 12.5 per cent for electricity generation at Calder Hall power station. Phillips lost their case for 8 per cent on washing machines and Canning Town Glassworks for 15 per cent on glass containers.

The Commission said it had blocked 15 increases of up to 33 per cent from Durham Chemicals and four rises from Monsanto. Burmah Castrol withdrew a claim for an extra 5 per cent on lubricants while Kellogg Co and Nabisco faced slight cuts in their increases on cereals and biscuits.

Mr Benn invites motor traders' chief for talks

Mr Gilbert Hunt, chairman of Chrysler UK and president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, who last week criticized previous governments for meddling in industrial policies, yesterday had "an amiable chat" with Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry.

The meeting, arranged at Mr Benn's request, followed Mr Hunt's speech to the annual meeting of the SMMT when he gave a warning that if the present Government returned to the "dangerous meddling and obstructive policies" of three years ago, the Government would have no alternative but to provide financial help for manufacturers because no one else would provide money for new investment.

He added: "Britain must now make a choice between nationalized stagnation and a profit-motivated industrial future with assurances of managerial independence for future expansion and the greater wealth for all better, or in writing innumerable letters and memoranda asking for more adequate and better paid secretarial staff to be appointed."

Secretarial salaries in the universities

From Mr Harold Knowlson
Sir, Mrs. Thompson's letter on secretarial salaries in universities (April 30) will have been read with considerable sympathy and agreement by many members of academic, administrative and secretarial staffs of universities.

In a quarter of a century's service as a member of the academic staff of a university, I have spent a wholly disproportionate amount of time either in undertaking work an efficient secretary could have done better, or in writing innumerable letters and memoranda asking for more adequate and better paid secretarial staff to be appointed.

The industrial net output and also the value of products ex-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Technologists and technicians: the missing ranks in UK industry

From Mr J. Boulton and others
Sir, In a recent speech (April 27) in the House of Lords, Lord Bowden drew attention to the difficulties experienced by universities in attracting students "to study those subjects which fit them for a place in productive industry". This is a problem which has been exercising the undersigned.

Recently there has been great publicity and concern over the energy problems that arose when oil supplies were restricted. High-level Government and industrial committees were set up to tackle the consequent effects on both the national economy and our daily lives. In the short term the high economic cost has had to be accepted; in the long term our large reserves of coal, and the oil and gas fields in the North Sea, offer a partial solution.

Much less attention, however, has been paid to a more fundamental problem on which we believe urgent action is needed. This concerns the provision of an adequate number of well-trained and well-motivated technologists, technicians, engineers and scientists for our basic industries and their full utilization by industry, with a proper recognition of their value through appropriate status and reward.

The statistics quoted by Lord Bowden bears this out.

The basic industries referred to are those covered by the institutions represented by the undersigned and also many other industries which are of prime importance to our national prosperity. Typical examples are all branches of engineering, mining, paper making and printing, pottery and rubber manufacture, food technology, leather and wood-working.

The industrial net output and also the value of products ex-

ported by these old-established industries is many times higher than that of the modern aerospace electronics, etc. industries which attract not only far higher governmental research expenditure but also much larger numbers of trained people—on the shop floor, in design, development and management.

There are good educational facilities available in this country which cover all levels of technology and technical training in university faculties of technology, polytechnics and colleges of further education. However, these attract a small complement of students and a large proportion of those are from overseas. Technicians and technologists are not coming forward in sufficient numbers to meet adequately the real requirements of industry.

This subject was discussed by the undersigned and their chief executives at a recent meeting of the Council of Professors and Technologists in Universities (CPTU). Many of the council members are familiar with both training and industrial organization in their own fields on the Continent and were therefore able to compare the British situation with that of their continental competitors.

Overall they were of the opinion that the number and quality of United Kingdom students coming forward for training as technicians and technologists in the United Kingdom is significantly lower and also that their degree of motivation during training and afterwards is relatively low. Above all industry in the United Kingdom does not use the full potential of these skilled people and treats them poorly in terms of status and reward. We all felt that this picture presents a very serious problem for the future standards of performance and competitiveness of many important areas of British industry.

Britain can improve if it is cogently term: we can mine extract oil from it but we cannot train time large numbers technologists and (and the numbers large). Even if additional trained person able the question whether the presence of large parts of B would ensure their in ways which use of their talents give them both the rewards that automatically by it al counterparts? of the higher pro greater efficiency, seas competitors a more efficient use; bers of more skill trained people in development and ment, as well as o floor, in all industr

This letter is a draw attention to a United Kingdom p encourage correct I. BOULTON, Chairman, Council vice-chairman, Cm Textile Institute; J. RIGG, President, Society Colourists; P. G. NOBLE, Immediate p Society of Dyers an F. C. BROWN, Chairman, Council Institute; J. BUIST, Chairma the Institution of Industry; G. HENRY, Chairman, Council ing Institute; D. S. SAUNDERS, Chairman, Council Plastics Institute.

Thompson mention Nevertheless, the administrators and working in-universit baps for a variety enjoy doing so, bu command much hi in the commercial field. It is doubtful h universities will c advantage of their and the good will built up. Is it rig should continue n advantage? Yours faithfully, HAROLD KNOWLS York Cottage, Langford, Bristol.

Twenty-five years ago, universities had the notion that almost all their work could be done by lectures, from manuscript notes, being given to students. What need was there for a well-paid secretarial staff?

But in some operations, such as those in which I have been involved—the in-service training of teachers—there is great need for skilled administrative and secretarial help.

Times have changed and conditions are much better than they were. Bristol is not the only university in which senior secretaries can be promoted to executive assistant and other posts carrying salaries higher than the maximum Mrs.

From Mr Harold Knowlson
Sir, Mrs. Thompson's letter on secretarial salaries in universities (April 30) will have been read with considerable sympathy and agreement by many members of academic, administrative and secretarial staffs of universities.

In a quarter of a century's service as a member of the academic staff of a university, I have spent a wholly disproportionate amount of time either in undertaking work an efficient secretary could have done better, or in writing innumerable letters and memoranda asking for more adequate and better paid secretarial staff to be appointed.

The industrial net output and also the value of products ex-

Ottoman Bank

Statement by the Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Latymer, at the 107th Annual General Meeting held in London on the 8th May, 1974.



Offices		Associated Banks
LONDON 23, Fenchurch Street, EC3M 3DD Tel: 01-626 0545	TURKEY (Continued) Sarıyer Saskinbakkal Sisli Tathtakala Taksim Unkapani Usküdar Yenikami	
Administrative Office 2-3 Philip Lane, EC3M 8AC Tel: 01-626 5932	Adana (4) Aksehir Ankara (18) Antakya Antalya Aydin Ayvalik Balikesir Bandirma Bergama Bursa (4) Ceyhan Edirneit Ezinegir (2) Gaziantep (2) Iskenderun (2) Ismir (3) Kayseri Malatya Manisa Mardin (2) Samsun (2) Tarsus Tekirdag Trabzon Uşak Zonguldak	
PARIS 7, Rue Meyerbeer 75009 Tel: 073-67-05	FRANCE BANQUE GRINOLAY OTOMANE Paris Aix-en-Provence Cannes Geneva Marseille Monte Carlo Nice	
TURKEY İSTANBUL Karaköy (Head Office) Altınbakkal Bakırköy Beşiktaş Beykoz BeYOĞLU Çemberlitaşı Cihangir EYÜP Fatih FeriKöy Fındıklıca Galatasaray Gaziosmanpaşa Kabataş Kadıköy Kapalıcaşı Kasmpaşa Laleli Levent Nisantaşı Osmanbey	LEBANON SOCIETE NOUVELLE DE LA BANQUE DE SYRIE ET DU LIBAN S.A.L. Beirut (7) Baalbeck (2) Borj-Hammoud Chih Jounieh Seida Tabnina Tripoli (3) Ty Zahlé	

Ladies and Gentlemen,
I am informed that this Meeting is properly constituted and I will call upon the Secretary to read the Notice convening the Meeting.

I presume that it is your wish that the Report and Balance Sheet which have been circulated to you should be taken as read. Is this agreed?

You will remember that I told you last year that, on the occasion of the visit of Monsieur Monick and myself to Ankara, the Turkish Government advised us of its wish to see the Ottoman Bank associated with Turkish interests to whom the majority of the local capital would be transferred.

I also told you that thanks to our good relations with the Turkish banking group we drew up a plan which seemed to us to meet the requirements of all interested parties.

This plan, which for various reasons entailed somewhat lengthy discussions, had just been submitted to the Turkish authorities at the time of our last General Meeting; we had reason then to think that Government approval would be forthcoming as our plan was in line with their thinking. As you know, however, a General Election took place in October 1973, but it was not until the beginning of 1974 that a Coalition Government was formed.

Without losing any time we contacted the new Government and our first interview at Ministerial level enabled us to establish that our representations were well understood. The Government wished, however, for time to reflect on the matter before taking a decision.

In spite of the fresh delay which has occurred, the fact that notice has not been given enables us to continue working normally under the régime of our Convention, whilst at the same time, of course, pursuing our efforts to find a satisfactory solution for the future.

HOTEL PROJECT—ISTANBUL INTERCONTINENTAL
The hotel construction in Istanbul to which I referred at the last Annual General Meeting continues satisfactorily and it is hoped that the Hotel will be open for business in May or June 1975.

BANQUE GRINOLAY OTOMANE
The Paris Branch of Banque Grinlay Ottomane has been completely modernized thus facilitating the development and diversification of that Bank's affairs in Paris. The business of the other Branches continues to expand satisfactorily and during the year an office was successfully established in Monte Carlo. The close association maintained with National and Grindlays Group assists to a marked extent the expansion of the overseas business of Banque Grinlay Ottomane.

TURKEY
The Turkish economy expanded satisfactorily during 1973. The gross national product reached 6.4% or nearly the 7.5% forecast in the Plan. The slight shortfall stems from a drop in agricultural production. On the other hand, progress was achieved in the fields of industry, building, commerce and communications.

The 1973 wheat crop is estimated at 9 million tons as compared with 11 million tons in the preceding year; other crops were (1972 figures in brackets): tobacco 184,000 tons (173,000);

cotton 520,000 tons (544,000); sugar beet 5,400,000 tons (5,898,000).

The fruit crop (nuts, figs, raisins) showed a small increase at 422,000 tons against 385,000 tons; olives, however, yielded only 487,000 tons compared with 1,018,000 tons in 1972.

The industrial sector plays a constantly increasing rôle in the economy and this progress has continued:

petroleum products: increased from 10,718,000 tons in 1972 to 11,522,000 tons in 1973;

steel production: 2,272,000 tons against 1,977,000 tons in 1972;

cement: 9,400,000 tons against 8,425,000 tons in 1972;

paper: 354,000 tons against 308,000 tons in 1972;

sugar: 785,000 tons against 746,000 tons in 1972.

The output of electricity further progressed to kWh 12,200,000,000 against kWh 11,200,000,000.

Important increases were again shown in all headings making up the balance of payments. (Foreign exchange reserves showed a favourable position of the equivalent of approximately £2,000,000,000 at the end of 1973):

exports reached \$1,318,000,000;

imports exceeded \$2,000,000,000;

Turkish workers abroad repatriated \$1,183,000,000 against \$732,000,000 in 1972.

Tourism has continued to develop satisfactorily. Several tourist centres (holiday villages, hotels, etc.) are in course of construction. In Istanbul construction of two large hotels (Sheraton and Istanbul Intercontinental) is in course, as is that of a third somewhat smaller hotel.

The opening in October 1973 of the suspension bridge, the longest of its type in Europe (3,500 feet), over the Bosphorus has already been reported in the press. The bridge will bring very considerable benefits to the communications system and the economy of Turkey.

LEBANON
Monsieur Philippe Dupéron, the Chairman of the Société Nouvelle de la Banque de Syrie et du Liban since its formation in April 1963, resigned in May 1973. His wide experience and wise counsel will be much missed, but he has accepted the position of Président d'Honneur, thus ensuring that his advice will be readily available to the Bank. He was succeeded as Chairman by Monsieur Guy Trancart, a senior executive of the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris.

The affairs of the Bank expanded satisfactorily in 1973 as a result of the increased business available in the Lebanon in conditions of relative political stability despite the outbreak of hostilities in October 1973.

The continued appreciation of the Lebanese £ in terms of Western currencies, particularly the US \$, has caused certain difficulties in the Lebanese banking industry.

BALANCE SHEET
Our Balance Sheet totals of £142.3 million at 31st December 1973 compare with £140.7 million at 31st December 1972 and

only minor and fortuitous changes are shown in the various headings of the Balance Sheet. Cash, Money at Call and Receivables together give a liquidity ratio to Current Deposits and Other Accounts of 33.2%. Our business in Turkey continues to be satisfactory and this is evidenced by the increase in figures of Acceptances, Endorsements and Guarantees.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
The Profit and Loss Account shows that the profit for the year £983,000 was almost £100,000 higher than the comparable figure for 1972; after deducting profits awaiting transfer including the balance of £40,328 brought forward from there remains an amount of £870,380.

Again this year, your Committee have considered it prudent to place £100,000 to reserve.

From the Balance available your Committee recommend a dividend of £1.40 per share be paid, which will be £700,000. In conformity with Article 40 of the Statutes monies will also be made to holders of Founders Shares £115.74 per whole share, requiring £25,000 and a sum amount to Members of Committee, leaving £20,380 carried forward to next year.

STAFF
Before I put to you the resolutions to be taken today, I am that you would like me to thank all our staff on your behalf for their work during the year.

RESOLUTIONS
I now have to submit a formal Resolution concerning the R. Balance Sheet and Dividend and I shall call upon Monsieur Monick to second that Resolution. When he has done so, I am pleased to answer any questions on the subject.

I therefore have to propose:

"That the Report and Accounts now read be received; adopted; that the Dividend for the year ended 31st December 1973 be fixed at the rate of £1.40 per Share, and that the Dividend be payable in Istanbul, London and Paris on 31st 1974."

Monsieur Monick seconded the Resolution.

Before submitting the Resolution to this Meeting, I should be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions you have on the subject of the Report and Accounts.

After the Chairman had replied to questions, the Resolution was put to the Meeting and carried.

RE-ELECTIONS
I finally have to propose the re-election of Members of Committee and shall call upon Mr. M. J. Babbington Smith to second the Resolution:

"That as recommended by the Committee, Mr. Charles Clay, Mr. G. H. Hemidge, Lord Latymer, Monsieur Emile Monick and Mr. N. J. Robson be and they are hereby re-elected Members of the Committee."

Mr. Babbington Smith seconded the Resolution which, carried.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Chairman, Committee, Officers and Staff of the Bank.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Pensions: another market hope in jeopardy

time a year ago, when the index was resting comfortably above the 450 mark—yes, a year ago—and considering more people than today reasonably happy about long-term future of equity investment, they used to talk of the economic boom in North Sea oil and the flood of investment funds that would be unleashed on the market once the new Government pension scheme came into operation. If the wealth of the North Sea still appears to offer as much as it once did to the equity investor, the spectre of a vast inflow of new money into the capital markets looks to have been effectively knocked on the head by the Government's decision to scrap the Conservatives' pension scheme.

the longer term. Du Pont's rumoured plans for expanding titanium dioxide production in the United States, currently experiencing shortages of capacity, could affect both domestic and export prices. Secondly, Laporte's growth is export led, particularly vulnerable to any downturn in Europe or any strengthening of the pound. With the shares at their present level there does not seem much more to go for.

Final: 1973 (1972)
Capitalization £34.3m
Share £5.00 (£3.50)
Pre-tax profit £7.3m (£3.2m)
Earnings per share 1.14p (5.65p)
Dividend gross 6.7p (3.75p)

Eagle Star
Importance of life profits
 The Eagle Star prognostications for 1974 may make greater encouraging reading than those from General Accident earlier this week, but that should probably be little surprise. Against GA's considerable vulnerability in earnings terms to a dip in underwriting profits this year, Eagle Star's defensive merits in the form of its larger than average commitment to life business starts to come into its own.

Not that Eagle Star is without recovery prospects in its general underwriting business—Australia and Canada for instance—but the key to this stage is that the group at least feels confident of the future. In fact, the group's life profits—now on an annual valuation basis for transfers—which last year accounted for around a quarter of the pre-tax total. Not that the rate of increase will necessarily be as large as last year now that interest rates have probably reached a plateau, but without given policies (which have given considerable impetus to profit growth over the last year or so) apparently remain a good proportion of new business written.

Throw in investment income and one has Eagle Star competing very favourably with the other composites, selling at under 5 times pre-tax investment income and long term profits. But with no outstanding attraction in the Monopolies Commission gives the go-ahead for the Grove and Stanley deals—two for acquisitions that are now likely to cost around £45m against Eagle Star's own market capitalization of £32.5m.

Accounts: 1973 (1972)
Capitalization £92.5m
Net assets £49.6m (£43.3m)
Pre-tax profit £19.1m (£15.8m)
Earnings per share 7.7p (10.4p)

Tozer Kemsley
BMW sales turn down
 The rate at which Tozer Kemsley & Millburn's profits growth slowed down last year—from 48 per cent in the first half to under 10 in the second—was a little sharper than expected and the shares fell up to 42p yesterday.

The question for the market now is whether the outlook for 1974 is sufficiently bleak to justify the loss of status apparent in a fully diluted p/e ratio of just 7.7.

To put it more specifically, the question is how far TKM's other activities can offset what seems bound to be a dreadful year for the Visby interests, now wholly-owned. BMW sales have been virtually stagnant since November and it is doubtful whether Visby even managed to match its 1972 earnings last year, despite getting off to a good start. With the situation apparently exacerbated by spares problems, a substantial setback must be on the cards this time.

On the other hand, there may be more mileage in Price & Pierce than the market has allowed for before its market peak. It presumably accounted for the lion's share of the profits growth last year, given its poor record in 1972, and with wood-pulp in particular still a seller's market it would probably need a particularly sharp deterioration in timber to prevent some further growth this year.

TKM's traditional business—financing the movement of goods—is of course vulnerable to any recession in world trade and to high money costs. But neither is as serious a problem for TKM as is sometimes assumed, given the greater margin made of its financing facilities in depressed times and its ability to pass a high proportion of its own financing costs straight on to the customer. The new merchant banking operation has made a better-than-expected maiden contribution to profits while the sale of its lease on its former premises has, together with other disposals, added an exceptional £1.1m to its profits.

Since the year-end, the Canada disposal has given cash flow a further boost and TKM's balance sheet should look healthy enough. While the shares are unlikely to do much until the BMW position improves, they look capable of weathering 1974 well enough.

Final: 1973 (1972)
Capitalization £11.8m
Turnover £30.5m (£28.3m)
Pre-tax profit £4.31m (£3.48m)
Earnings per share 5.8p (5.5p)
Dividend gross 2.75p (2.625p)

Plantation Holdings
Commodities conundrum
 Prices of rubber and palm oil have come right off the top and Plantation Holdings' share price has fallen accordingly. But the parallel should not be overdone. While the importance of commodity prices is clear enough in a rise from £57,000 to £150m in Malaysian profits, the defensive argument in the event of falling prices remains strong.

Spot rubber prices, after all, are still 50 per cent higher than at this time last year with some firm underpinning from the fast rising cost of synthetic rubber. On the palm oil side, the year's rising level of production has still not worked out. And much of last year's crop was sold forward at relatively low prices anyway. Overall, PH is going for a further profit increase from Malaysia this year, leaving a catastrophic drop in prices.

The United Kingdom operations, meanwhile, should reap the benefit from the opening of three new factories in Scotland—start-up costs having dragged profits back last year—and whatever adverse effects resulted from three-day working should, at present rates, have been fully pulled back by the interim.

So there is every chance of PH seeing all-round growth again this year and that is a rare enough prospect. The days of offer good support for a p/e ratio of 10.2 and a yield of 5.8 per cent with the shares at 44p.



Mr Arthur Hearsay.



Mr Len Edmondson.

A propaganda victory for union militancy

Paul Routledge explains the engineers' strike action

The first all-out engineering strike of unlimited duration that turned into a one-day wonder after a mystery donor stumped up £55,000 must rank as the oddest case in the annals of the National Industrial Relations Court, even in the chequered history of that short-lived body.

Apart from the newspaper and motor manufacturing industries, traditionally the first to suffer from such a strike action, the stoppage had scarcely begun before it was called off. There is no reliable estimate of the number of engineering workers who responded to the militant call of their divided leadership.

But though the strike may have had negligible industrial impact, the psychological and political significance should not be lightly dismissed. Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers who used his casting vote to authorize the stoppage, was at pains yesterday afternoon not to crow over his successful defiance of the Industrial Court.

But the whole episode will go down in shopfloor folklore as a victory for the philosophy of direct action which is at the heart of the policies pursued by the increasingly dominant Left wing in the AUEW. If sufficient industrial muscle is used, the argument will run, then the Establishment has no option but to give in while clinging to as much face as possible.

Ever since the 1971 Industrial Relations Act came into force, and with it all the apparatus of the court and its associated bodies, the prospect of a final trial of strength between organized labour and the law has been in sight. And it was bound to be the engineers, whose hostility has been the most implacable, who were cast in the role of the antagonist.

The writing was on the wall with the case of Mr James Goad, the Suffolk lay preacher whose futile efforts to remain a member of the AUEW cost him £51,000 in fines and costs in 1972 for contempt of the court order to admit him to meetings. When Mr Robert Dilley, the "nose of this trade union nonsense" chairman of the Working firm of Co-Mach Engineering, took the union to court for staging a recognition strike at his factory, it was clear that all was ready for a showdown.



Mr John Boyd.



Mr Reg Birch.

age to get the court to accept the money as a face-saving way out of the impasse.

What transpired between the Government and the court, if anything, is unlikely to be revealed, but Sir John and his colleagues found themselves able to take the cash with the proviso that it was clear all round that the court was not surrendering any of its authority.

Sir John may not consider that his authority is impaired by yesterday's novel *deus ex machina*, but that is not how it will be told in the factories. The engineers have not lost a penny piece by calling an all-out strike, whereas they stood to lose £55,000 by accepting the advice of the Government to recognize the court in its last few weeks of life.

This propaganda victory is scarcely likely to be forgotten in the coming political battle between the Left and Right factions for the general secretaryship of the union. Mr Wright, the apostle of direct action, is standing against Mr Boyd, the moderate who will be painted by the militants as the man who ran away from the fight when the crunch came. It will be an interesting election, pregnant with importance for the whole Labour movement.

Another delay for pension plans

The insurance industry is still reeling from Mrs Barbara Castle's decision to scrap the State Reserve Pension Scheme and the recognition tests for occupational pension schemes which wished to be exempted from it.

The industry is extremely disquieted by the new development—which has, at a stroke, undone much of the important work of the past two years in ensuring that everyone is entitled to realistic pension benefits.

The Government's objections to the State Reserve Scheme can be encapsulated into its differential treatment for women—a sore point near to Mrs Castle's own heart—and the delayed build-up of realistic pensions for all its members.

However, was Mrs Castle wise to wipe these arrangements out of existence without providing her own immediate substitute? Mrs Castle's own answer to this point is that the delay of two to three years before her own plans come into operation will be worth waiting for. This gives several hints as to the likely shape of the future state pension arrangements; unfortunately it is of no help at all to the private pensions sector in determining what it should be doing in the intervening years.

Obviously some form of partnership between state and private pension plans is envisaged, but in the absence of the all-important terms, the industry is hamstrung.

The political philosophy of this Government means that most combinations of options are currently open. What the industry needs to know quickly is whether or not it will be possible for private pension plans to contract out of the state scheme, and, secondly, will it be able to afford to contract out?

On the face of it, the most likely course of action would be for Mrs Castle to resuscitate the Crossman scheme, if only because this is the only way the Labour Government could realistically hope to bring its new pensions arrangements into being within the stated two to three years.

Starting from scratch all over again would require a five-year programme. On the other hand, the proposed Crossman legislation only needs taking down from the shelves, dusting and refining.

The Crossman plan was for earnings-related benefits to be financed out of earnings-related contributions. It was a pay-as-you-go type of scheme which relied for its success on the continued willingness of future generations to pay out at ever-increasing levels for the preceding generations of pensioners.

Simon Engineering's upward trend continues in 1973

	1973 £000	1972 £000	1971 £000
Profit before Tax	4,352	3,949	2,639
Profit after Tax	2,535	2,509	1,404
Profit for appropriation	2,301	1,337	488
Earnings per Ordinary Share	13.6p	13.4p	6.4p
Dividends: Gross equivalent per Ordinary Share	7.9p	7.5p	7.5p

Points from the Statement by Mr. L. Brook, the Chairman.

1973 RESULTS. Orders received during the year at £124 million were substantially higher than the previous best figure of £105 million in 1972. Turnover at £118 million was also a record.

MANUFACTURE OF SPECIALISED MACHINERY. Many of the manufacturing companies had an excellent year and several achieved outstanding order intakes.

PROCESS PLANT CONTRACTING. The contracting companies are now concentrating on a management fee and reimbursable cost basis for major contracts whenever possible. Work arising from North Sea oil development is likely to increase.

In building and civil engineering (Simonbuild) the outlook for 1974 seems good.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICES. Further expansion took place in the oil storage companies and in our merchanting business, which covers a wide range of chemicals, plastics and coal derivatives. The outlook for 1974 is encouraging. Substantially improved results in Systems Programming reflect better UK trading conditions and increased sales in the major European markets. The present order book provides a promising basis for 1974.

OVERSEAS. The overseas companies had a good year and the outlook for the current year is also good. Total overseas business shows an increase of 41%.

PROSPECTS. The Group entered 1974 confident that it would continue to make further progress, with a well balanced and record order book. A further improvement in the results was expected in 1974 but the prolonged short-time working early in the year has had some adverse effect. Nevertheless the Board is hopeful that much of the lost ground will be recovered.

SIMON ENGINEERING
 Process plant contracting; manufacture of specialised machinery; industrial services.
 Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary,
 Simon Engineering Limited, Chalcote Heath, Stockport, Cheshire SK3 0RT.

Business Diary: Major challenge for Monti

Ilario Monti, the controversial Italian industrialist, is being challenged in the management of his oil refining empire by an identified group linked to the oil Union of Sicilian-American financiers, Michele Michela. His opponents mustered 4,628,847 votes against 7,370,920 with which the 73 accounts were approved at a lively meeting in Milan yesterday of the holding company group, of which he is managing director.

Monti, known in Britain for application to build an oil refining complex at Hunterston in the Clyde, is also Italy's leading sugar industrialist and prominent newspaper owner. He began his career before a war, when he was friendly to Ettore Muri, secretary of a Fascist party. His name has been involved in Berlusconi's investigations of the oil industry and in sugar price fixing proceedings by the European Economic Commission.



Honda's Nishida yesterday: home truths from Japan.

in a good position to exploit the market.

With the Japanese domestic car market stagnating, Honda is hoping to boost exports to Europe from 9,100-cars last year to 17,000 this year. Total motor cycle exports are expected to rise from 1.2m machines last year to 1.4m, 20 per cent of them going to Europe.

Nishida had few good words for motor manufacturers in America. "The United States is bringing us all to a state of near catastrophe," he said, "with their insistence on frequent model changes, on more luxurious and bigger capacity cars."

And his message to British car makers may bring a very smile to the faces of Lord Stokes and others who have pressed the

Japanese to allow greater imports of foreign cars. "Why don't you have more drive?" he asked. "A lot of Japanese would like to buy a European car, but they are so difficult to get. Spare parts are scarce and they are twice as expensive as in Europe."

Honda has recently begun to import to Japan British-made Raleigh bicycles at the rate of 20,000 a year, and had one of the first "Nishida said."

Still ahead
 If Jacques Borel fails to take the City by storm when his shares are introduced to the Stock Exchange, possibly next month, it will not be for want of style. He demonstrated it to effect in Paris on Tuesday.

Business Diary went along to the 50-storey Tour Maine-Montparnasse in the Avenue du Maine where Borel was giving his lavish social presentation to an international levy of bankers, stockbrokers and institutional investors.

The same day, *Le Figaro's* Alain Vernay had speculated that the American conglomerate W. R. Grace was disposing of its £50m (60 per cent) stake in Jacques Borel International, the sort of story that might well have had the Borel share price plunging—had the Paris Bourse not been on strike.

Borel flew in Peter Grace and produced him at the crucial moment when hostile questioning began. Grace declared in convincing tones (if not altogether convincing French): "Get me out of here!" and then Borel rounded on his questioners telling them that such a major disposal was unthinkable.

This sort of imperious per-

formance is typical of the volatile Borel.

For millions of Frenchmen, the 47-year-old Norman is "le symbole de l'anti-culture" and a "public enemy number one". His cardinal sin has been to introduce steak and chips to French motorway catering and even the Wimpy to the Champs-Élysées.

But his financial record is impressive. Once a computer salesman (in Vietnam) with IBM, Borel opened his first restaurant in Paris in 1957 and now has over 700 hotels and restaurants throughout Europe. His is the biggest motorway catering group in the Continent.

He obviously has takeover ambitions in Britain—be one of the reasons for the London share quote. Selling stock is "just like selling detergent," says Borel dismissively, although he will need every penny to buy shares in the Anglo-Saxon investment analysts to put away their slide rules and forget about an astroscopic p/e ratio which means that his £1,070 shares are effectively around 20 times more expensive than those of his arch rival, Sir Charles Forte's Trust Houses Forte group.

In a new twist to the coal-to-Newcastle tale, a Harrogate company, Dalesana, has broken into the Norwegian steam market. It has just exported its first sauna cabin and expects to sell 20 more before the end of the year. The company imports timber from Scandinavia and stoves from Finland to make its product. Stephen Phillips, the managing director, said: "Our clients were originally set on Europe, but we may have to rethink now because of the Norwegian orders."

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets Shares regain ground

The decision by the engineering union to call off the nationwide strike brought a swift recovery in the stock market yesterday where industrial shares restored Tuesday's losses almost...

Mining

RMP swings into profit

Rand Mines Properties saw its three gold mines turn in overall profits in the six months to end March, and the expectation is that these will be maintained during the closing half of the year...

Wall Street

New York, May 8.—The New York stock market finished strongly higher today, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average closing up 3.64 points at 859.59.

Table of stock market data including various indices and share prices for different companies.

Coca's firm close 3 cents up

New York, May 8.—Coca-Cola finished up on a late wave of speculative buying by a 3-cent gain to 25.00, after a day of mixed trading...

Eagle Star



"Investment income continues to rise and the substantial life profits should show a further advance this year. Subject to the outcome of underwriting activities... the current year should produce an increase in pre-tax profits."

Sir Brian Mountain reporting to shareholders

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The surplus for the year before tax and minority interests has increased from £15.8m to £19.1m. Investment income increased to £14.8m (1972 £11.9m) and life profits amounted to £4.9m (1972 £2.9m).

The biennial valuation of the life funds at 31st December 1973 resulted in a transfer to shareholders of £5.9m, which includes a special non-recurring amount of £0.3m.

Investments Income from the shareholders' fund investments (including dividends from associated companies) rose by 30 per cent to £15.6m (1972 £11.3m).

INVESTMENTS

Income from the shareholders' fund investments (including dividends from associated companies) rose by 30 per cent to £15.6m (1972 £11.3m). Part of this rise was attributable to our considerably increased investment in short-term deposits.

LIFE

The life department maintained its progress in 1973 and the annual premiums of world-wide new business amounted to £6.8m (1972 £5.7m) and sums assured £32m (1972 £24.0m).

A valuation of the life funds was made as at 31st December 1973 for the two years ended on that date. Record bonuses were allowed to policyholders and the sum of £5.9m (after tax) was transferred to shareholders' account.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT

Premium income has increased by a most satisfactory 28 per cent, and excellent profits have been made, contributed to by a reduction in our expense ratio.

arrangements and the letter from the freedom from adverse weather conditions. General accident business had another good year.

The liability account produced a modest profit overall, the substantial employers' liability business breaking even.

As a group we are very conscious of our responsibilities in the field of industrial safety and I am pleased to say that our subsidiary, Midland Assurance, has this year been awarded the Sir George Earle Trophy, the premier award for industrial safety of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

After a number of difficult years a profit was made in motor insurance. A small increase in private motor insurance rates (6 per cent in respect of comprehensive cover) was authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry during 1973 to cover the cost of VAT and a further small increase was allowed at the end of the year in respect of young drivers where claims experience had been significantly in excess of that allowed for in the premiums.

On the other hand the change in the basis of tax enhances the value of life profits and reduces the cost of dividends.

Bearing in mind the limitations imposed by present counter-inflation legislation the directors recommend a net first dividend of 2.145p per share which with the interim dividend of 2.1p makes a total for the year of 4.245p.

OVERSEAS

As anticipated in the interim statement market underwriting results in Australia continued to deteriorate, producing heavy losses for all insurers participating in the motor and workmen's compensation accounts.

In Europe the rationalisation of our branch operation in Belgium with the Compagnie de Bruxelles, acquired at the end of 1971, has been largely completed and we now trade there in the new name of "Groupe Eagle Star-C.B. 1821".

Our South African subsidiary produced another excellent result, with increased profits coming from all areas of trading, and its shareholding in the African Eagle Life Assurance Society yielded substantial dividends.

Overseas risks written in the London market have produced a profit from the 1969 account closed in 1973. The funds of the remaining open years appear more than adequate.

Our United States subsidiary produced a profit from the closed 1972 account. The underwriting accounts for 1971 and 1972 are developing satisfactorily but it is too early to predict the outcome of the 1973 account.

MARINE, AVIATION AND TRANSPORT

Out of the surplus on our 1970 underwriting account £0.5m has been transferred to profit and loss account. The underwriting accounts for 1971 and 1972 are developing satisfactorily but it is too early to predict the outcome of the 1973 account.

GENERAL

Eagle Star has always maintained reserves at an above average level in relation to its premium income. We have been able to increase the total of our capital and free reserves over the past ten years by 60 per cent, without calling on our shareholders but this increase has been exceeded by that of our

premium income which has more than quadrupled. Whilst our position is still comparatively very strong we aim for a continuation of our substantial premium income growth and would in consequence wish to take advantage of any suitable opportunity to increase our reserve strength.

Our new engineering subsidiary commenced operations on 1st January 1973 and we are now well placed to take advantage of the much improved group organisation for this specialised class of business.

These were the considerations that led us to join the consortium which guaranteed the depositors of London & County Securities Limited and also that recently formed to cover the liabilities of the Bestion Insurance Co. Limited.

As a separate matter we have been following the discussions in EEC circles concerning insurance companies reserves and in particular the desirability of setting up a special reserve earmarked for natural catastrophes.

As anticipated in the interim statement market underwriting results in Australia continued to deteriorate, producing heavy losses for all insurers participating in the motor and workmen's compensation accounts.

Our United States subsidiary produced a profit from the closed 1972 account. The underwriting accounts for 1971 and 1972 are developing satisfactorily but it is too early to predict the outcome of the 1973 account.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The situation in which we find ourselves today both nationally and internationally, politically and economically, has never been so uncertain and any forecast of what the immediate future has in store is necessarily hazardous.

Investment income continues to rise and the substantial life profits should show a further advance this year. Subject to the outcome of underwriting activities, which are impossible to forecast at this early stage of the year, I am confident that the current year should produce an increase in pre-tax profits.

DIRECTORS, MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

It is with deep regret that I record the death of Sir Peter Hoare, Bt., a director of the company from 1953 to 1973. I extend my condolences to Sir Emile Littler upon the knighthood conferred on him in the New Year's Honours List.

Mr. S. Walton Mountain and Mr. W. H. Whitbread have announced their intention to retire from the board at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting on 31st May 1974.

The past year has continued to demand sustained effort from our management and staff and I express to all of them, on your behalf, our appreciation of the excellent work they have done to achieve the results now being presented to you.

Eagle Star Insurance Company Limited 1 Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8BE

EAGLE STAR INSURANCE GROUP

almost Branches everywhere

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS GENERAL

NURSING SISTER/SECRETARY

Are you a State Registered Nurse (preferably with 2nd Part 1 Membership Certificate), who can also type accurately and has a knowledge of shorthand? If so there is a vacancy in our medical Department in which you might be interested.

Duties include giving advice on weights and diet. Add to this the pleasant and interesting atmosphere of the Department.

Please write or telephone for an application form to:

Mrs N. Stacey

Iranian Oil Services Ltd.
1 Fishery Square,
London, EC2A 4AR
Telephone: 01-406 9411 Ext. 261

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

U.K. subsidiary of an international offshore engineering and construction company has a staff of two in London for sales and commercial operations in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Because of extensive travel there is an urgent need for a personable and responsible Assistant to run the London office. Office conditions: excellent; qualifications: shorthand, good French, career orientated, aged about 30-40; salary: minimum £2,250.

Apply to:
Managing Director,
EMOCO LTD.,
87 Jeremy Street, London, S.W.1
or phone 01-930 8212.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

SECRETARIES

A management consultancy dealing with overseas appointments particularly in the oil and mining industry is looking for two secretaries, one senior and one junior, to work with a small team of consultants in a happy congenial atmosphere.

The senior secretary must have a high standard of shorthand/typing, good telephone manner and the ability to deal with people at all levels.

The junior secretary must have accurate typing, initiative, resourcefulness, and willingness to undertake a variety of different jobs. Shorthand an advantage, but not essential.

Salaries are negotiable according to age and experience. Hours are 9.00-5.00 with 3 weeks annual holiday.

For interview write or telephone to:
Mr. Dumour Clarke, Managing Director,
Charles R. Lester International Limited,
Falcon House,
18c Curzon Street,
London W1Y 7FA. 01-499 8475.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

P.A./SECRETARY IN READING FOR A SENIOR PARTNER

of large international consulting engineering firm, who are moving from London to Reading in June. Varied and interesting work not involving technical detail. Reliability, patience, sense of responsibility and humour essential.

SALARY NEGOTIABLE.

Telephone MRS ROBERTSON,
01-930 9700 (ext. 300)

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

SENIOR CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY FOR CHESHUNT, HERTS.

An important career vacancy for a Confidential Secretary to one of the directors of Tesco Holdings Board. She will deal mainly with correspondence, minutes, etc., and some audio typing will be involved. It is important that she should be used to handling matters of a highly confidential nature.

A mature and methodical secretary is envisaged who will enjoy the bright and comfortable working atmosphere of Tesco head office and who will probably benefit from the sitting of the position at Cheshunt.

Working conditions are first-class and excellent company benefits apply. She will have an IBM electric typewriter. Salary is negotiable.

Please write or telephone David Laimbeer, Personnel Manager, Tesco House, Delamare Road, Cheshunt, Herts. Telephone Warham Cross (97) 3222.

Market Research Analyst FEMALE ECONOMICS GRADUATE

This is a new, unique and challenging opportunity in an international company. You will be working in a world-wide data bank. Ideally, you should be an Economics Graduate and will initially work under the guidance of a consultant. Ultimately you will be responsible for the market research activity of the company.

In return for your talents, we can offer a starting salary of £2,300 p.a., plus generous fringe benefits including 4 weeks annual holiday, pension and medical insurance and social facilities. Please send your resume to:
Mrs M. M. McCarthy,
Personnel Officer,
Williams & Co., Ltd.,
205 Broad Street,
New Malden,
Surrey KT20 2JH.
Tel: 01-497 2271.

DESIGN COMPANY

We are a major British company operating internationally with graphic industrial and visual design skills.

We need an experienced and unfatigable Secretary to look after the dozen or so young and predominantly male designers in our graphics division. Apart from basic secretarial skills her job will involve assisting in work control and organising a small library and research facility. Holiday arrangements included. Salary £1,800 + L.V.s and 4 weeks' holiday.

Telephone Betty Burton on 01-580 8465.

Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster Area Health Authority

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL RESIDENTIAL CLUB

LANCASTER GATE, W.2

RESIDENT SECRETARY

Required for administration of this 160 roomed staff club. Good experience of hotel or institutional management necessary with ability to use initiative. Salary £2,250-£3,200 p.a. Application form and job description obtainable from Establishment Officer, The Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street, London, W1N 8AA (Tel: 01-636 8333 Ext. 536), to be returned by 24th May.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE/SECRETARY

A West End Advertising and P.R. Agency is seeking a well-organized and energetic Assistant Executive/Secretary to assist in the day-to-day running of the office. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be required to handle a variety of administrative tasks. The position offers a challenging and rewarding career opportunity. Salary is negotiable.

Apply to:
A.W. BROWN & CO. LTD.,
57 ALAND STREET, LONDON W1M 6AB

SECRETARY TO THE DIRECTOR OF PURCHASING

We are a leading international petrochemical organisation and are looking for a Secretary aged 25+, with high shorthand/typing skills. The work involves providing confidential secretarial and administrative services to the Director. You should be capable of working with initiative and able to communicate with managers and staff at all levels.

We are offering a starting salary of £2,000 per annum, plus L.V.s and many other benefits. You would have excellent working surroundings in our modern office block near Baker Street Underground.

Please contact:
Pauline Hart,
Kellogg International Corporation,
62/72 Chiltern Street, London, W1M 2AD. 01-436 4444.

RECEPTIONISTS £1,600 +

Recorder studio rec'd. £1,600. Estate Agents rec'd. £1,800. Property rec'd. £1,600. Leisure group rec'd. £1,600. Come and be inspired with us by

REQUEST

170 Bepton Road, SW2.
584 0752

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND OPPORTUNITIES IN PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT/TYPIST, 25-35, required W.C. Salary £1,800 p.a. SECRETARY REQUIRED by Personnel Manager, NW1. Salary to £2,000 p.a. ASSISTANT PERSONNEL RECORDS OFFICER, NW1. Salary to £1,600 p.a. ADMIN. ASSISTANT/SHORTHAND TYPIST, Personnel Department, ECA. £1,800 p.a. SECRETARY IN PERSONNEL, SW1. Salary £1,900 p.a.

A few examples of recent vacancies through:

STELLA FISHER BUREAU, 110-111 Strand, W.C.2
01-836 6544
(Opposite Strand Palace Hotel)

TOP SECRETARY

Bright conscientious Secretary with at least one year's experience in a permanent job required as soon as possible to share responsibility with girl P.A. to Executive Director. Diverse work connected with tourism, international relations, motoring, publishing and general administration. Must be well educated, a competent driver and have a knowledge of French. Age preferably 21-35. Pleasant office in Pall Mall. £1,900-plus. Please telephone 01-930 4243 (ext. 200).

SECRETARY FOR LONDON ADVERTISING AGENCY

The busy, interesting and occasionally crazy world of advertising is just a phone call away.

Ring Ann Chester now on 01-242 8123

She'll tell you about the director you'll be working for, the good office you'll have, the holidays, the people, and, more important, how you may be able to persuade us to pay you quite a bit more than you're getting now.

Ann Chester 01-242 8123

SECRETARY/ASSISTANTS ADVERTISING AGENCY HOLBORN

Small but busy agency need 2 Secretary/Assistants for Senior Account Executives. Accurate typing, good memory, pleasing appearance and the ability to work as part of a team essential.

Write or telephone Miss MacKinnon,
David Pilon Advertising Ltd.,
16 Bedford Row, W.C.1. 242 2118.

SENIOR SHIPPING ASSISTANT IN HAMBURG

The German subsidiary of an American multinational company requires a woman with commercial shipping experience to type and handle shipping documents. She should have a good knowledge of German and English. Salary £2,300 p.a. plus benefits and 4 weeks' holiday per year. From 1st June 1974. Please send resume to:
Contact Linda Kay
LFRD MARKS BUREAU
499 3860

SECRETARY TO EDUCATION OFFICER

Up to £1,926 plus London Weightings

The Association has been established to represent the interests of all educational authorities. The Secretary to the Education Officer, who will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, should have a good knowledge of educational matters and be able to handle a variety of administrative tasks. Salary is £1,926 plus London Weightings.

Apply to:
158, Gt. Brunswick Street, W.C.2A
2AB. (Tel. 01-485 7686)

SENIOR SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR VICTORIA S.W.1

Philips Electronics, the data systems company of the Philips Group, have a vacancy for a Senior Secretary/Administrator to the Branch Manager in one of their London Offices.

We are looking for a Secretary who sees herself primarily as an organizer and administrator with competent shorthand and typing skills. She should be able to supervise a small team of clerical staff in a fast moving and demanding environment. Attractive salary, according to age and experience, with annual bonus, other benefits and a pension scheme. She should have a good knowledge of office procedures and be able to handle a variety of administrative tasks. Salary is negotiable.

Apply to:
IAN BINKS, PHILIPS ELECTRONICS LIMITED,
718 LYON PLACE, EBURY STREET, LONDON S.W.1.
TELEPHONE 01-730 3416 Ext. 19.

ROYAL MARSDEN HOSPITAL FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3

EXPERIENCED MEDICAL SECRETARY

for Chairman of Radiography Division, Higher Clerical Grade, £1,644-£1,992 p.a. Applicants must be good shorthand typists; predictive allowances are payable for appropriate qualifications. 3-week paid holiday. Good subsidized staff dining room. Accommodation may be available. Please apply to Mr. G. Marriott, or telephone Miss Widdows, Medical Records Office 01-352 8171, extension 284.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

Salary £2,000-£2,500 p.a. International company in finance field seeks secretary in mid-20s for prestige offices in South Kensington. Good shorthand and typing skills, knowledge of languages helpful. Own office, I.B.M. electric L.V.s 3 weeks' holiday p.a. Telephone Mr. Adler, 01-589 0101.

EXTREMELY INTELLIGENT

Wife of a successful businessman seeks a highly intelligent and articulate woman to act as a personal secretary. She should have a good knowledge of French and English and be able to handle a variety of administrative tasks. Salary is negotiable.

Apply to:
158, Gt. Brunswick Street, W.C.2A
2AB. (Tel. 01-485 7686)

SECRETARY FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR OF P.R. COMPANY IN CENTRAL LONDON

We are a lively go-ahead company with a reputation for excellence. We are looking for a Secretary who is confident, energetic and able to handle a variety of administrative tasks. Salary is negotiable.

Apply to:
158, Gt. Brunswick Street, W.C.2A
2AB. (Tel. 01-485 7686)

SECRETARY FOR CHELSEA ESTATE AGENTS

related to work in small, lively office dealing with sales and purchases of London houses and flats. Proficiency in shorthand and typing a high standard. It is essential that the candidate should be a good typist. Profit-sharing scheme. Good salary.

Please apply to:
CLUTTONS
127 Fulham Road,
SW3,
01-384 7704.

A TEMPORARY GOLD MINE

Our Temp. are the kind of girls who can't stop working. They're the kind of girls who have a real opportunity to become involved in fashion, food and travel. They're the kind of girls who like to work for a company that's growing. They're the kind of girls who like to work for a company that's growing.

Apply to:
173 New Bond Street, W1Y 9PB
01-498 0092

JOIN THE EXECUTIVE SET

This is an executive position which requires a knowledge of typing and shorthand. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be required to handle a variety of administrative tasks. Salary is negotiable.

Apply to:
173 New Bond Street, W1Y 9PB
01-498 0092

CLERICAL ASSISTANT

Wife of a successful businessman seeks a highly intelligent and articulate woman to act as a personal secretary. She should have a good knowledge of French and English and be able to handle a variety of administrative tasks. Salary is negotiable.

Apply to:
158, Gt. Brunswick Street, W.C.2A
2AB. (Tel. 01-485 7686)

SECRETARY/P.A. £2,500

Field based. Shipping Agency close Cannon St Station.

Apply to:
158, Gt. Brunswick Street, W.C.2A
2AB. (Tel. 01-485 7686)

P.A./AUDIO SEC

needed by youngish Commercial Firm in expanding up to date area of Chancery Lane Solicitors. Salary £2,100 p.a. with bonus and L.V.s for 30% holiday plus work. Sharing bright modern office with another Partner's P.A. and taking 3 weeks' holiday p.a. (incorporated). Good salary and pension scheme. It is essential: an interest to your work.

Please telephone 01-342 1011, AND ASK FOR MR. WELSHING OR HIS SECRETARY.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY FOR CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

Required mid-level: Second Secretary for Chairman of a public utility company. Salary £2,100 p.a. with bonus and L.V.s for 30% holiday plus work. Sharing bright modern office with another Partner's P.A. and taking 3 weeks' holiday p.a. (incorporated). Good salary and pension scheme. It is essential: an interest to your work.

Please telephone 01-342 1011, AND ASK FOR MR. WELSHING OR HIS SECRETARY.

SECRETARY TO DOCTORS BAYSWATER

should have nursing or medical experience and be able to handle a variety of administrative tasks. Salary is negotiable.

Apply to:
173 New Bond Street, W1Y 9PB
01-498 0092

SECRETARY

European Division Manager of a major international group. Job is interesting and varied. Good secretarial skills essential.

Apply to:
158, Gt. Brunswick Street, W.C.2A
2AB. (Tel. 01-485 7686)

SECRETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

U.K. subsidiary of an international offshore engineering and construction company has a staff of two in London for sales and commercial operations in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Because of extensive travel there is an urgent need for a personable and responsible Assistant to run the London office. Office conditions: excellent; qualifications: shorthand, good French, career orientated, aged about 30-40; salary: minimum £2,250.

Apply to:
Managing Director,
EMOCO LTD.,
87 Jeremy Street, London, S.W.1
or phone 01-930 8212.

SENIOR SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR VICTORIA S.W.1

Philips Electronics, the data systems company of the Philips Group, have a vacancy for a Senior Secretary/Administrator to the Branch Manager in one of their London Offices.

We are looking for a Secretary who sees herself primarily as an organizer and administrator with competent shorthand and typing skills. She should be able to supervise a small team of clerical staff in a fast moving and demanding environment. Attractive salary, according to age and experience, with annual bonus, other benefits and a pension scheme. She should have a good knowledge of office procedures and be able to handle a variety of administrative tasks. Salary is negotiable.

Apply to:
IAN BINKS, PHILIPS ELECTRONICS LIMITED,
718 LYON PLACE, EBURY STREET, LONDON S.W.1.
TELEPHONE 01-730 3416 Ext. 19.

ITN requires a SENIOR SECRETARY

This is a responsible, interesting position at ITN House, situated in the West End. Good speeds and ability to work on own initiative essential. Salary negotiable. 4 weeks' annual holiday. Subsidised staff restaurant.

Telephone: Personnel on 01-637 3144 for further information.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Secretary

to Director of Social Services required. Graduate preferred. Salary £1,926-£2,226 p.a.

Curriculum Vitae and the names and addresses of two referees to Director of Social Services, Castle Court, Castle Hill, Cambridge. Tel: Cambridge 58811, Ext. 523

Women's Appointments also on pages 36 and 37

SECRETARIAL
SECRETARY TO FINANCIAL CONTROLLER
AMERICAN COMPANY
Occidental of Britain is an oil company enjoying the benefits of the North Sea Oil discoveries.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Chairman of a substantial public company would like to hear from lady graduates interested in a career as his P.A.

SECRETARY/P.A.
Around £2000 p.a.
LEADING INSURANCE BROKER seeks well educated girl with good shorthand and typing speeds for interesting post working for Senior Director.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

MANAGING DIRECTOR OF CHILDREN'S PUBLISHING HOUSE
A first-class, highly efficient secretary to assist the Managing Director.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

TAKE A CURE FOR BOREDOM + £2,000 p.a.
by working as the secretarial member of the young and friendly Architectural team in the informal atmosphere of our pleasant London office close to Victoria station.

SECRETARY MAYFAIR OFFICE
The Scotch Whisky Association seeks a young lady with good secretarial qualifications and a pleasant disposition.

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY
Involve personal contact with members. Ability to deal with correspondence, type and keep records.

LOOK NO FURTHER PRETTY SWEETING!
Be wiser and make job seeking a pleasure. You'll have the choice of the best jobs in town.

JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU
116, Brompton Road, London, W.1. Telephone: 01-234 4384

IRANIAN EMBASSY
requires a first-class ENGLISH MOTHER-TONGUE SECRETARY. Good typing and letter-writing and excellent salary.

Fashion Conscious Secretary
to work for head of creative design of a leading insurance company in W.1. and liaise with photographers and models.

DIRECTOR IN MAYFAIR
P.A./SECRETARY for an expanding property company in Mayfair. Become totally involved in local negotiations and arrange all domestic, financial, legal, etc.

BE A MAYFAIR SUPER TEMP
If you have good shorthand and penmanship skills, you can earn £150 per week as a Mayfair Super Temp.

ALANGATE LEGAL SECRETARIES
Conveyancing, Litigation, Cost. Family and Commercial. Vacancies in all areas of London.

SECRETARY PLUS
Incidental, well-spoken secretary (LMA) with a high level of intelligence for a leading TV company.

PERSONAL PRIVATE SECRETARY
to a leading business executive. Modern office. Legal knowledge essential. Salary £1,500 p.a.

HIT THE HEADLINES
National newspaper deputy editor requires good copywriter with 10 years' experience.

SECRETARY/TYPIST
Embassy Office in the City Well equipped, good command of English. 34213.

ABLE well spoken secretary, P.A. for a leading business executive. Salary £1,500 p.a.

WANTED - Young assistant for Man-Of-Estate Agency. Intelligent, capable of handling a wide range of correspondence.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS GENERAL

A stimulating and demanding new appointment
FEMALE PERSONNEL MANAGER
CITY
LONG ESTABLISHED BUT PROGRESSIVE LEGAL FIRM
Applications are invited from women aged 28-40 with a minimum of two years' sound experience in the recruitment of female personnel.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (Management Recruitment Consultants) LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD ST., LONDON EC2M 1NH. Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. Telex 887374.

GOOD WITH PEOPLE?
Businessmen from all over the world use our furnished office suites. We are now setting up a new complex in the City near Mansion House Tower.

RECEPTION/OFFICE DUTIES
SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, W.1
A very pleasant job opportunity is open to someone, probably in their 40s, who will undertake reception, some typing (on shorthand) and Telex and Xerox operating in a new suite of offices, from 9 am-5.30 pm, on Mondays to Fridays.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
We require a second young lady for our Training Department to be responsible for the preparation and co-ordination of training course material and act as Course Secretary on residential courses.

TEACHER - LIBERIA.
An International agricultural company requires a Teacher, capable of instructing pupils from 1st to 6th grade in a school of 150 pupils.

RECEPTIONIST
Attractive, well spoken woman with pleasant personality required for reception duties in a busy office.

PUBLISHERS IN CHICHESTER
need cheerful and articulate recent graduate with Science background to work on their Sales side.

RECEPTIONIST
A busy professional firm in the City is looking for a friendly, efficient receptionist to handle enquiries and direct visitors.

HAVE A WORKING HOLIDAY IN CANADA
Toronto, a modern city for the young and energetic. We guarantee employment.

ASSISTANT
required for general office duties in a busy business environment. Salary £1,200 p.a.

STATISTICIAN
applied for by a leading business executive. Modern office. Legal knowledge essential. Salary £1,500 p.a.

CAREERS THAT COUNT with complete career advice and specialist advice on all aspects of the job market.

INTERVIEW for busy West End Agency dealing with financial staff in small, friendly office.

SECRETARIAL DIVISION
CLIENT LIAISON EXECUTIVE with flair and initiative. An individual and increasing volume of work.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
The Senior Partner of a small but highly profitable firm is looking for a Personal Assistant.

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

1971 ROLLS-ROYCE CORNICHE
2-door saloon, 5.0 litre V8 engine, 2500 cc, 160 mph, 10000 miles, 1971.

1973 ROLLS-ROYCE CORNICHE
2-door saloon, 5.0 litre V8 engine, 2500 cc, 160 mph, 10000 miles, 1973.

1963 BENTLEY 53
Electric windows, P.A.S. finished in two-tone grey/black leather.

SILVER SHADOW MAY, 1973
Silver Mist, blue interior, fitted speed control, radio, quadrophonic stereo.

SILVER SHADOW September 1970
20000 miles, beige, immaculate. 475141 office hours.

1972 Convertible Corniche
Dark green, black leather interior, speed control, air conditioning.

WANTED
PRIVATE BUYER seeks to purchase 1971-73 Rolls-Royce Phantom V.

FLAT PERSONAL EXPORT SALES
Home Delivery. Tax Free. Sales. Finance. 01-588 6642.

MORGAN PLUS 3
2000 cc, 160 mph, 10000 miles, 1971.

HEY! GOOD LOOKING!
What have we got cooking? Vacancies for a leading business executive.

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY
BENTLEY T TYPE
May '99 cc-PSS, 3 speed box, 1600 cc, 160 mph, 10000 miles.

1973 ALFA ROMEO 1600 GT
1600 cc, 160 mph, 10000 miles, 1973.

1974 ALFA ROMEO 1600 GT
1600 cc, 160 mph, 10000 miles, 1974.

1975 ALFA ROMEO 1600 GT
1600 cc, 160 mph, 10000 miles, 1975.

1976 ALFA ROMEO 1600 GT
1600 cc, 160 mph, 10000 miles, 1976.

1977 ALFA ROMEO 1600 GT
1600 cc, 160 mph, 10000 miles, 1977.

1978 ALFA ROMEO 1600 GT
1600 cc, 160 mph, 10000 miles, 1978.

MOTOR CARS SITUATIONS WANTED

DAIMLER DOUBLE SIX VANDEN PLAS
for sale, restored June 1974. 11,000 miles, colour enamel. Offers in the region of £5,500.

JAGUAR V12
1974 V12, 5.3 litre, 4.0000 miles, 1974.

MERCEDES 450 SEL
1973 M 105, black with light grey velour interior, 1973.

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY
Austin Rover Triumph
A wide selection of motor models for early or late delivery.

BUGATTI
Type 55A Original engine and chassis. 1973.

MERCEDES 350 SLC AUTOMATIC
1973 SLC, air conditioning, electric sun-roof, 1973.

TRUMPH DOLOMITE
Green with vinyl roof, black trim, 1973.

CHILDREN ECONOMY
Phone for details of special offer on all models.

MANN EDITION OFFER
1973 V12 Super open top, 1973.

1973 APRIL Conche
Droptop, 1973.

1974 APRIL Conche
Droptop, 1974.

1975 APRIL Conche
Droptop, 1975.

1976 APRIL Conche
Droptop, 1976.

1977 APRIL Conche
Droptop, 1977.

Are you interested in Current Affairs?
If you are, and you can type, take shorthand, and organise: then we have an exciting opportunity for you in our London newsroom.

graduate girls
SECRETARIAL DIVISION
PERMANENT DIVISION
CLIENT LIAISON EXECUTIVE with flair and initiative.

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY
The following cars for immediate delivery.
AUDIUS
406 KING ST. HAMMERSMITH W6
01-741 0161

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 38 and 39

MARRIAGES

UNSWORTH & URBANO—On 6th of March, at St. George's Church, Ipswich, Suffolk, the Rev. Canon J. G. ...

DEATHS

ARKLE—On May 4th at Backwell Hill House, Chichester, West Sussex, aged 79 years, Robert ...

DEATHS

MORSE—On 5th May, 1974, Sarah, of Woburn, Bedfordshire, aged 82 years, died at her home ...

DEATHS

MUNTER—On 30th April, at Greenleaf House, 100, St. George's Road, London, aged 74 years, ...

DEATHS

KILLEFF—On the 22nd April 1974, suddenly and peacefully, whilst on holiday from Rhodes at East Lodge, South Africa, ...

DEATHS

LOGAN—On May 2nd, 1974, in a road accident near Colchester, John, aged 52 years, ...

DEATHS

MCCOY—On May 7th, 1974, at his home, 24, Lonsdale Road, East Dulwich, London, ...

DEATHS

BATEMAN—On May 6th, at the home of Mrs. B. B. Bateman, 10, ...

DEATHS

BLAKEWAY—On May 6th, 1974, peacefully, in his sleep at Laleham ...

DEATHS

CLARKE—On 7th May, 1974, peacefully, at his home, 10, ...

DEATHS

OTWAY-RUTHEVEN—On 7th May, 1974, Captain Robert Joseph ...

ADVERTISING

Advertisement rates and contact information for various services.

ADVERTISING

Advertisement rates and contact information for various services.

ADVERTISING

Advertisement rates and contact information for various services.

ADVERTISING

Advertisement rates and contact information for various services.

ADVERTISING

Advertisement rates and contact information for various services.

ADVERTISING

Advertisement rates and contact information for various services.

ADVERTISING

Advertisement rates and contact information for various services.

ADVERTISING

Advertisement rates and contact information for various services.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

BIRTHS

Advertisement for birth services and announcements.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,682

This puzzle, used at the York regional final of the Cutty Sark Times Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 22 per cent of the finalists.

Grid for crossword puzzle No 13,682 with numbered squares.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Magdalen and Hertford Colleges. A Memorial Service for the late Thomas Shaw...

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Magdalen and Hertford Colleges. A Memorial Service for the late Thomas Shaw...

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Magdalen and Hertford Colleges. A Memorial Service for the late Thomas Shaw...

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Magdalen and Hertford Colleges. A Memorial Service for the late Thomas Shaw...

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Magdalen and Hertford Colleges. A Memorial Service for the late Thomas Shaw...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SKIATHOS VILLA HOLIDAYS. With our extra generous child-reduction you can afford to take your family to SKIATHOS...

WEST COAST SCOTLAND/ OUTER ISLES

Scenery, clean air, peace to cruise where you will through remote islands...

WEEKEND BREAK?

How about a few days in the Cotswolds? We can recommend 11 different sites to choose from...

SUNNED HOLIDAYS

157 Kensington High Street, London W8 5LE. Tel: 01-877 3001.

CORFU-NISSAKI TAVERNA

This little village on the sea is one of the gems of Corfu, with fantastic views...

EDUCATIONAL HOLIDAYS IN AMERICA

Three-week summer programme for British secondary school children...

CARIBBEAN SUN WITH PEGASUS

14 nights in Barbados or Tobago on Pegasus with 5000-20000...

COPENHAGEN

Large flat to let, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, central heating...

KENYA SPECIALISTS

Also lowest fares to Johannesburg, Accra, Delhi, Colombo, Toronto, Australia and New Zealand...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

2 WEEKS in the Sun, depart 17/5, at a CPT Villa in London, only £27...

CYPRUS TURKEY

Let Gamma give you one of those happy romantic summers to remember this summer...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

APARTMENTS AND VILLAS IN CORFU. All inclusive holidays (prices below are for two adults and child under 10 years).

Private villas, villa parties and hotels for inclusive of scheduled flight, villa maid and full SPECIAL MAY/JUNE OFFER...

Wonderful 1 or 2-week holidays in Barbados from £129. Flights from Heathrow May 11, 18, 1, 8, 15, 22.

Call, write or phone PEGASUS HOLIDAYS, 2 Lower Grosvenor Place, London SW1 01-828 7554.

15 days CALLAN PORTER. Includes air, car, food, drink, accommodation, transfers, taxes, gratuities...

With excellent views of the Impulse Hotel, 204 Strand, London, W.C.2. Tel: 01-877 3001.

MEMORCAR CAR RENTAL INCLUDED. We have some villa and apartment very close to the sea in delightful surroundings...

POLLUTED IT AINT? For sale 1/2 of the free front garden, 1/2 of the back garden, 1/2 of the side garden...

14 nights in Barbados or Tobago on Pegasus with 5000-20000. Tel: 01-426 5089.

Large flat to let, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, central heating. Tel: 01-774 6111.

Also lowest fares to Johannesburg, Accra, Delhi, Colombo, Toronto, Australia and New Zealand. Tel: 01-426 5089.

2 WEEKS in the Sun, depart 17/5, at a CPT Villa in London, only £27. Tel: 01-426 5089.

Let Gamma give you one of those happy romantic summers to remember this summer. Tel: 01-426 5089.

15 days CALLAN PORTER. Includes air, car, food, drink, accommodation, transfers, taxes, gratuities. Tel: 01-426 5089.

With excellent views of the Impulse Hotel, 204 Strand, London, W.C.2. Tel: 01-877 3001.